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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1906.

SINGAPORE'S NEW PROSPECTS.

(5th March.)

In the telegram which we published on Friday from our Singapore correspondent it was stated that the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir John Anderson, has left for England, on important business, it is believed, connected with Colonial Office affairs. In the next sentence it was stated that His Excellency had a long and important conference with Johore officials. The juxtaposition of the two statements is highly significant, when it is remembered that for some years, as it has been current talk in Singapore that the British Government intended to assume control of Johore. Nominally the Sultan is a free agent, but that does not mean that his actions would be entirely overlooked by the Singapore Government, and one of the Sultan's errors has been to leave Johore practically undeveloped. Here is a rich hinterland, abounding in fertile lands, with minerals of every sort awaiting the arrival of the developing agent. It has been understood for some time that the Sultan was willing to sell Johore to the British Government for a certain sum, rumour alleging that he wished £35,000 a year and a revision on capital which would go to his family after his death. So strong have these rumours been that practically everybody in the southern Settlement believed them to be founded on fact, and the continued absence of the Sultan and his sons in England has given colour to these reports. If the Straits Government should become the superiors of Johore Singapore would benefit immensely. Instead of being a mere port, it would have an immense country behind it from which to draw supplies, whereby it would attain the rank of a producing port, the base of an immense area of fertile country. The railway to Burma could be established, rights of development granted, and an era of prosperity ensured for Johore such as the people of that country never dreamt of in the past. Johore has an area of about 9,000 square miles. The population is remarkable in containing a larger proportion of Chinese than natives, viz. Chinese, 150,000, Malays, 35,000, Javanese, 15,000. It will be a wonderful boon which may entirely change the outlook in Singapore if Johore is acquired by the British Government, and that would seem to be the interpretation of Sir John Anderson's hurried departure for England.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

(6th March.)

We had the utmost satisfaction in providing our readers last month with exclusive information of the fact that the works in connection with the construction of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton railway had been actually commenced in the New Territories as far as Sam-chun by the simultaneous erection of embankments at five different points along the route of the railway determined on by the surveyors. No less satisfactory or surprising is the news which we are to-day enabled to convey to our readers in the fact that the mineral resources of the Territories which have been annexed under the Kowloon Convention will no longer be considered a doubtful asset; for we have positive and absolutely reliable information that such resources do exist, and, thanks to the enterprise of a prominent, and perhaps the leading, citizen in Hongkong these resources will, sooner than most people imagine, be developed, much to the advantage of the Territories and of Hongkong. When Commissioner Lockhart was delegated to draw up his exhaustive report on the new acquisition to Great Britain, after a long residence and extended travel over the Territories and the islands forming part of the new territory acquired, he found himself in a position to present a voluminous document containing valuable information relating to the entire district, the people, the agricultural resources of the country and the general conditions prevailing in the New Territories. It was to be gleaned from the report that Commissioner Lockhart was most sanguine as to the possibilities of the Territories, whose resources he had studied with infinite care in every detail for a space of several months. In his optimism, he forgot that the New Territories would, almost from the very beginning, be able to pay the cost of their administration, by the revenue which would be derived from the land tax, after a proper survey had been made of the country. Unfortunately those hopeful predictions were not realised, the turbulent nature of the country involving a far greater cost in the administration, and for the maintenance of order and good government, than was at first anticipated. The principal source of revenue which was expected to be derived, viz. the taxation of the agricultural and arable lands comprised within the New Territories, did not yield quite so much at first, as had been expected according to Commissioner Lockhart's Blue-book. This was due, not to any inherent poverty among the people in the New Territories, but rather to the chaotic condition of the land registers which existed under Chinese administration. The cadastral survey of the Territories was necessarily a work of considerable labour, time and expense, and

although a special expert staff, under expert supervision, was engaged from India to carry out the survey, the work was prolonged far in excess of the original estimate of the time that would be involved. Hence the collection of Crown rents, and taxes assessable in the New Territories was a work somewhat tedious in its process and rather slow in its progress; so that up to date even though the New Territories have been under British administration for eight years, they are far from paying their way, and are rather an incubus on Hongkong, than a source of revenue. But it is an incubus not without its good points, which in the New Territories have not had time to assert themselves, and thereby prove the value which the acquisition is bound to be to the Colony of Hongkong. Already we see that manufacturing enterprises are invading the lands on the shore line of New Kowloon and further beyond. The Hongkong Telegraph had the pleasure of giving exclusive information of the plans in connection with the erection of a costly and modern flour mill, initiated by the conquering spirit and sanguine disposition of one of the leading citizens in the Colony. Of course that and other industrial undertakings on the mainland are only the fore-runners of many similar enterprises which are certain to find a foothold on the New Territories. Important as the inception of these new schemes must prove to the Colony, by the association of interests which makes the erection of a flour mill possible within the borders of Hongkong, the discovery of iron ore in the New Territories is one of the most valuable discoveries, with most far-reaching effects, pregnant with possibilities, that could have been made. Our present information, which is beyond dispute, is that iron ore has actually been found as the result of prospecting in the neighbourhood of Three-Fathom Cove and the flank of the mountain known as Ma On Shan. Exact information as to the precise location of these important and valuable deposits must, of course, be kept in the nature of a secret until the lucky prospectors have secured their rights. We can, however, state that the discovery was made by two European prospectors, whose names need not be mentioned for the present, who have been actively engaged for some period of time in making investigations as to the character of the soil and the nature and extent of the mineral deposits in the New Territories. That these engineers have not been idle is evident from the fact of their discovery of a pocket of ore, which gives every indication that once operations are started, it will pan out a most profitable venture for the energetic prospectors. Actual samples have, we are informed, been submitted of the ore discovered, and one of these, weighing over a pound, of good solid iron has been handed by a gentleman, who has no interest in the new undertaking, but takes a genuine interest in the discovery, which is fraught with such great prospects for the future of the Territories, and for the allied and kindred industries of Hongkong, such as the shipbuilding trade, which has now assumed important proportions in this Colony. At present we are not in a position to state whether coal has also been located in the neighbourhood, but since such an encouraging result has befallen the prospectors it is reasonable to presume that further efforts will be put forth, and a real test of the geological resources of the neighbourhood made at Ma On Shan and district. We need only extend congratulations to all parties concerned in this affair, which, when in active operation, must give a decided fillip to the industrial development of Hongkong. At present, the Colony is only given credit for its large transient shipping, but its industries are large, and, though growing, have not been taken seriously into consideration. The discovery of iron ore and, possibly, of coal offers vast possibilities for Hongkong.

PORTUGUESE INITIATIVE.

(7th March.)

Beyond question, the Portuguese community of Shanghai is actuated by the modern spirit which is described by the Americanism "hustle." Probably they are not more energetic or determined to keep in the front rank than those resident in Hongkong, but the peculiar conditions under which Shanghai is administered provide opportunities for advertising the fact of their alertness, combination, and keen desire to keep abreast of the times which are not to be found in a purely British Colony such as Hongkong. Perhaps it is that, in the variety of communities which reign over separate settlements or concessions in Shanghai, it behoves each and every one of them to assert their power and strength that leads to the necessity, springing from inclination, for assertiveness on the part of all. At any rate the Portuguese community is a distinct entity in the northern Settlement, up-to-date in every respect, and resolute to keep themselves in evidence. Their latest decision to form a Portuguese Volunteer Infantry Corps—endorsed by the Consul-General for Portugal—is highly to be commended. No doubt the resolution which was submitted and passed is a direct outcome of the recent riots in Shanghai, when the Volunteer Companies proved beyond all manner of doubt their usefulness and efficiency. At any rate, at a meeting of the Portuguese community, held at the Club-Union, on the 13th ult., it was unanimously decided to form a Portuguese Volunteer Infantry Corps "to aid in the protection and defence of this Settlement," and the Municipal Council, who approached to learn whether such a Company would be accepted as a unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, it was decided that the Company, if accepted, should adopt the Portuguese internal administration, uniform and

drill, in order to retain its national identity on similar lines to the German and American Companies. At the initial meeting, 100 members were enlisted, and the services of two retired sergeants of the Portuguese Home Army to instruct the men were secured. The Municipal Council of Shanghai is nothing if not broad-minded; it is not rigidly of opinion, and it recognised the fine public and patriotic spirit which animated the Portuguese community. But it remembered that there had been former Portuguese Volunteer Companies, which were disbanded or broken up for certain reasons. However, said the Council, if the Portuguese community in Shanghai were prepared to adopt rules and conditions which would ensure the permanency of the proposed Company—formed on lines originally adopted by the Japanese Company—it had no objection to receiving the Company into the ranks of the Volunteer Corps. Certain further conditions were also laid down—the words of command must be in English; the officers and sergeants must have been passed as competent by a Board of senior officers; and, most galling condition, the strength of the Company should not exceed more than 60 men, who should be selected for their physical fitness. The Portuguese Volunteer enthusiasts made no objection to English as the language of command on ordinary occasions, but asked that when the Company was parading on days of national celebration they might use Portuguese. They agreed generally to the other conditions and managed to secure consent to the increasing of the strength to 80 or 100 men should the capability of the drilled men warrant it. As they pointed out, the Company would not be regularly appointed until each man had put in twenty drills, and few men would care to drill unless they had a reasonable expectation of getting a place among the 60 fortunate ones. The Company has now been enrolled and this fresh accession to the defence of the Northern Settlement, so enthusiastically inaugurated and filled with a proper pride to maintain a front place among the Shanghai communities, is busily being drilled into shape and should prove a potent factor in assisting in the event of any future disturbance—which heaven forbid—in the Settlement. Doubtless the Portuguese in Hongkong will sigh jealously over the luck of their Shanghai compatriots, but, after all, the peace and comparative contentment of this Colony are not lightly to be despised. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and if the Portuguese in Hongkong cannot form Volunteer Companies they can, at least, contribute in other directions to the welfare and prosperity of the Colony.

SMALL-POX IN THE SOUTH.

(8th March.)

Apparently a serious outbreak of small-pox, not yet reaching the dimensions of an epidemic, has occurred at Singapore, and it is, therefore, obviously the duty of the Hongkong Sanitary authorities to adopt such measures as will preclude the possibility of this Colony being made the "dumping" ground for infected patients from this new source of contagion. Already Hongkong is sufficiently liable to contagion, by our proximity to Canton—which is still the hotbed of every disease under the sun, notwithstanding the remarks of a sanitary optimist—the other day—and we do not desire to become the hospital for Singapore cases. Our correspondent at Singapore reported yesterday that there was the utmost uneasiness in that Colony regarding the spread of the disease—perhaps a moderate way of stating that general alarm existed there. And when it is remembered that only a week or two ago the people of Singapore demanded that their sanitary system should be overhauled, and an expert obtained to suggest a scheme for the better sanitation of the city, we can well understand why there should be alarm, or, at least, uneasiness. The death-rate of Singapore in ordinary seasons reaches 40 per mille, and the introduction of a new calamity in the shape of small-pox would necessarily increase the percentage. Again, we are told that on one vessel which arrived from Calcutta there had been five deaths from small-pox on the voyage, so that this question of protecting Hongkong from invasion by the disease contracted in the south is of the most serious consequence. Hongkong is the focus of steamship traffic from the south, and the emporium of South China. At the present time there is a mild outbreak of the disease in the Colony, brought, without doubt, from Canton and neighbouring Chinese cities. The Sanitary Board has thought it advisable to offer free vaccination to all who are inclined to guard themselves against the disease, and we understand that hundreds of natives have taken advantage of the offer, which is satisfactory so far as it goes. Precautions are being taken, at the same time, to prevent the introduction of small-pox from the mainland, and we take it that so far as it is within human power to distinguish infected persons arriving from Hongkong the authorities are attending to their duties with all diligence. But while we may be able to defend the Colony against a frontal attack, it is far more difficult to repel a flank movement, as in the case of steamers arriving from Singapore. Usually these vessels are crowded with returning natives who disembark at Hongkong and proceed to Canton and the interior. These coolies are in the Colony, it may be, only a few hours, or days, but in that short time a gang of coolies might easily communicate the disease, unconsciously, of course, to a vast number of natives residing there, and the result of such infection is terrible to contemplate. The Sanitary Board cannot act

too expeditiously in this matter; there is not a moment to lose in taking steps to safeguard the Colony from the introduction of the disease via Singapore—the Sanitary officers should be instructed to see that nothing is wanting, no hygienic measure neglected, whereby the health of the Colony may be affected. Plague is bad enough, but an epidemic of small-pox is to be feared more than all the plagues of Egypt combined. We trust the Sanitary Board will do its duty.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Nobody reading the terms of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's prospectus, which appeared in the Hongkong Telegraph last evening, can fail to recognise the business-like tone in which they are couched, and the absence of any suggestion that the Government will have anything whatever to do with the construction of the line. The only reference to the Government occurs in the sentence: "The railway line will be built by the Company and protected by the Government," and thereupon the conditions set forth the terms on which the Company will be established. It is made abundantly clear that the foreigner has no standing in the Company. Wisely, we think, the foreigner is not entirely disregarded, for it might possibly happen, at some future date, that a parcel of scrip, being pledged as security, was not redeemed, and thereby fell into the possession of a foreigner, as his rightful property. But although the foreigner and foreigner is not recognised, he will be permitted to hold shares in the Company subject to Chinese law. In equity that sounds perfectly fair and reasonable, but it will be interesting to see how it works out in practice should any dispute arise—whether it will not form that handle to open the door through which the Government will enter and exercise authority over the railway. Of course the best plan for the Chinese proper would be to rigidly exclude foreigners from the possession of any share whatsoever in the Company if they are determined that it shall be a purely Chinese undertaking; in other words, to declare that shares held in foreign hands are, by that fact itself, rendered null and void. However, the Company's articles do not say so, and they are not likely to be amended now. There is only this feature which is in favour of the Chinese promoters, viz. the natives are so eager to obtain shares that foreigners, whether masquerading as Chinese or otherwise, have no chance in vulgar parlance of "a look in." The capital is to be \$20,000,000—which does not seem to be an excessive amount—in four million shares of \$5 each, the first call of \$2 per share to be made immediately, so that the Company will start with \$8,000,000 in hand, while the remaining calls will be made at considerable intervals. Provision is made for the directors and the power of voting conferred according to the number of shares held. In fact the document is a plain matter-of-fact prospectus, which might have been issued anywhere. There is no mention of conflicts between the Government and the gentry—the merest hint that such was the case occurs in the first clause: "and it shall be under merchant's control." At the same time, it is a very creditable production, especially when it is remembered that it has been framed and issued amid the stress and storm of passionate antagonism.

"SIX HOURS' STOCKS."

It is seldom that we run counter to the procedure of the Police or the Magistracy of Hongkong, recognising as we do the difficulty of their position and the onerous character of their duties, which, on the whole, are carried out with a strict attention to duty and a conscientiousness of purpose highly to be commended. But it is this very strictness to duty and attention to detail to which, in certain cases, we take exception. During the present week there have been at least two post-mortem examinations on the bodies of prisoners who had been less than a year in gaol, and both of whom died from heart failure, or, at any rate, natural causes. We could not expect any other verdict in such a case, but is there not a solution to these sudden deaths? When a prisoner is found guilty of some petty charge or some criminal offence of greater or less magnitude, he is usually ordered to sit in the stocks for six hours, in lieu of one day's imprisonment, the idea being that he shall be constituted a whole some example to all offenders against the law and an object of derision to his associates. The introduction of the stocks was hailed as an excellent method of affording a salutary lesson to all who failed to recognise the majesty of the law, and with that principle we find no fault. But, has any Court official ever considered for a moment what six hours' stocks means, in this weather, to a coolie, clad in cotton pants and seated on the ground, exposed to the bitter wind which blows at this season of the year? We do not pretend to exceptional humanitarian ideas, but surely the community is not without the "bowls of compassion" even for a rogue, a vagabond, and a thief. Six hours' stocks, locked up in a vice-like machine, shivering with cold and in the depths of despair, is enough to bring about any man's death. For stronger people than coolies, fortified by proper food and wrapped in warm garments, are shivering in their private houses at the present time. What then about a coolie who sits on an icy slab, unable to move and momentarily shrinking into insensibility through the perishing cold, during the long six hours of his sentence? Is it to be wondered at that he succumbs soon after his entrance

into prison? Is it strange that he has contracted the germs of disease, possibly, of galloping consumption? The object of punishing a criminal is not to execute vengeance, but to secure his reformation if possible—at any rate, in all but the most heinous crimes, and such criminals do not get "six hours' stocks." Let the stocks be continued by all means, and let the period be continued, but we maintain that the entire period should be spread over a number of days. A man sentenced to six hours' stocks could be exposed to public view an hour every day for a week—at the end of an hour he would be shivering, but he would not be three-quarters dead, and the result would be quite as effective. We commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Police and Magistracy, for we are positive that neither of these bodies desires to be responsible for sowing the seeds of disease and death in the unfortunate or misguided individuals committed to their charge.

H. B. VICEROY, SHUM.

Much has been written by our correspondents in Canton regarding H. B. Viceroy (the two Kwangang and the policy, which he seemed, until this week, to have adopted towards the people and the representatives of foreign Governments. The complaint against him was that he had adopted a passive attitude towards the reasonable and reasonable representations of members of the Consular Body in Canton, and persistently and doggedly maintained that attitude of aloofness towards them. It is believed, in the Southern capital, by those most competent to form a correct opinion, and opinion—gauge the feelings of the people—that when there is a spirit of good will and friendliness between the officials and the Consuls, as representatives of foreign residents in the city, the people generally manifest a friendly feeling, and this understanding tends towards smooth and harmonious intercourse which should favourably exist between natives and foreigners. But should it ever be understood by the lower orders that those in authority show contempt for the foreigner, and are disrespectful in their dealings with him, the feeling becomes at once infectious, and instead of the expected urbanity from the natives, the foreigner is regarded with a sort of contempt. The feeling once engendered is liable to develop into an unfriendly and anti-foreign spirit. "This it was," said the Viceroy's attitude towards the Consular officials, for months past, was so much regretted. It was felt that at the very time when America and China were trying to avoid friction, it was alleged the Viceroy seemed determined to provoke it. If such had been the Viceroy's attitude, however it was created, it is gratifying to be able to record that a marked change has just recently been brought about, and this through the instrumentality of Vice-Admiral Train's visit to Canton. As was stated in the Telegraph the U.S. Admiral proceeded to Canton the other day on a visit of inspection of the American warships at that port. The occasion appears to have been availed of by the Viceroy to manifest a change of feeling towards the foreign visitors, and no more suitable personage, in the circumstances, could have been selected for the special object of Viceroy, Shum's desire for an interchange of official amenities. Vice-Admiral Train was entertained at a banquet in his honour on Tuesday, and on the following day, our correspondent informs us, a reception was held at the U.S. Consulate General at which not only was the Viceroy present, but most of the high officials of Canton. Needless to say, the usual honours were accorded a person of H.E.'s rank, and the U.S.S. Monadnock fired a salute of nine teen guns. Now that the ice is broken, it is to be hoped that better and pleasanter relations will exist between the ruler of the Southern capital and the representatives of the Powers, when, as a result, all the apprehension of an anti-foreign outbreak, at any rate in the South, might be removed and a reversion to the smooth understanding of the past once again obtained.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NANCHANG MASSACRE.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES DEMANDS.

DISMISSAL OF GOVERNOR AND LARGE INDEMNITY WANTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th March, 2.10 p.m.

The French authorities have assumed control of the questions involved by the massacre at Nanchang.

They demand that the governor of Kiangsi, Hu Ying-kan, should be summarily dismissed, on account of his alleged complicity in the affair.

A large indemnity is also demanded.

[According to the account of the massacre which was published in the Sinciang-shaoh district magistrate was conferring with the French priest under the instructions of Governor Hu Ying-kan of Kiangsi when the tragedy occurred.—Ed. H.K.T.]

BIRTHS.

On the 24th of February, 1906, at Shanghai, the wife of W. W. LOCKWOOD, of a son.

On the 28th of February, 1906, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. LOCKWOOD, Jones, a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th of February, 1906, at Yokohama, Harold Wentworth DILLON, Sheriff, of P. & O. Service, Shanghai, and Captain SHALLARD, of P. & O. Service, Ireland, and Adelaide Edith Page, second daughter of Walter Finch Page, Esq., of Togonohama, Dussai, Kanagawa Ken, Japan.

At Singapore, on 27th February, Mrs. I. JOAQUIM, widow of the late J. P. Joaquim, Esq., of Singapore, to Mr. N. WRIGHT MCINTYRE, Esq., of Penang.

On the 27th of February, 1906, at Shanghai, Edward Ernest Parsons, of Shanghai, and Auckland, New Zealand, to Edith Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. V. of Shanghai.

On the 3rd March, at Shanghai, China, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., LOUIS HENRY FINCH, DRABFORD, eldest son of Samuel Finck, Drabford, of Melbourne, and Walhalla, Victoria, Australia, to MARGUERITE ELISE CHAMBAZ, daughter of the late Alphonse Chamboz, of Geneva, Switzerland.

CHAMBOZ, OAKLEY.—On the 5th March, 1906, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Reverend P. T. Johnson, M.A., HENRY EDWARD POLLOCK, K.C., son of the late Arthur Pollock, M.D., to LENA OAKLEY, daughter of the late Henry Oakley, Esquire.

DEATHS.

On the 28th of February, 1906, at Shanghai, Thomas Macdonald, Marshall, of H. B. M. Consulate, and native of Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, aged 45 years.

On the 2nd March, at Shanghai, ARTHUR DE MONTREY BOUTAC, is his 51st year.

On the 5th March, at Shanghai, WILLIAM WESTON CLIFFORD, aged 57 years.

Died at his residence, 23, Mergle Street, on the 8th inst., Capt. THOMAS ROWAN, in his 69th year.

SHANGHAI ROBBERY.

THREE EUROPEANS ARRESTED.

RICH RUSSIAN LADY MURDERED \$12,371.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 6th March,
2.40 p.m.

Mr. Handley and Mr. and Mrs. Childress have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of \$12,371 (gold) together with a quantity of jewellery belonging to a lady, Mrs. Gerdezt, residing at the Astor House, Shanghai.

It is alleged that they entered Mrs. Gerdezt's room in the Hotel, ransacked it, and took all the valuables they could lay their hands upon.

Mrs. Childress was on friendly terms with Mrs. Gerdezt, who is a rich Russian.

The affair has caused something of a sensation in Shanghai.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. W. W. CLIFFORD.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th March,
4.45 p.m.

Mr. W. W. Clifford, secretary of the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, died to-day.

He had been suffering from bronchitis.

SMALL-POX IN SINGAPORE.

ONE EUROPEAN SUCCUMBS.

FIVE DEATHS ON A CALCUTTA VESSEL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 7th March,
1.20 p.m.

An outbreak of small-pox in Singapore is causing great uneasiness among the general public.

One European succumbed to the disease yesterday evening.

The steamer *Futala*, from Calcutta, arrived at Singapore to-day, and reported that there were five deaths from small-pox during the voyage.

Eight fresh cases are reported to-day.

ALARMIST RUMOURS.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S EDICT.

STUDENTS' PATRIOTISM INVOKED AGAINST
ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th March,
2.30 p.m.

Alarmist rumours are prevalent regarding the situation in Peking.

An Edict has been issued in the name of the Emperor of China, exhorting the people to maintain cordial relations with foreigners.

The patriotism of the students throughout the Empire is invoked against the anti-foreign element in China.

THE CHINESE EDICT

VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED BY
OFFICIALS.ANTI-FOREIGN ELEMENT BEING STERNLY
REPPRESSED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th March,
3.35 p.m.

The Chinese Government and chief officials in the Provinces, in pursuance of the Emperor's Edict, are taking strong action to prevent a repetition of the Nanchang tragedy.

The anti-foreign element in the population is being repressed with a firm hand.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

8th Inst.

The thirty-seventh ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, at noon to-day, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1905. There were present—Mr. A. G. Wood (Chairman), Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Messrs. N. A. Siebs, A. Haupt, H. W. Slade, E. Shellim, and E. Goetz, directors; A. V. Apcar, W. G. Saunders, A. Forbes, Capt. Goddard, J. Orange, J. J. Leiria, A. H. M. da Silva, Olan Pat, W. H. T. Davies, and C. Pemberton (acting secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of the Company's accounts for the past year, having been in your hands for a fortnight, I will now, subject to your approval, adopt the usual course, and take them as read. It is a matter of regret to the board that the year 1905 did not turn out as favourably as expected, after the promising balance of \$250,374.35 carried forward at the end of that year, but we were unfortunately

claims to the extent of \$151,220.00 on our unexpired risks during 1905, so that the year has only resulted in a profit of \$13,448.29; this, however, enables us to pay our usual dividend of \$6 per share, and to transfer \$1,448.29 to the extra reserve fund. Your directors regret that they are unable to recommend the bonus of \$1 per share as distributed last year, but this can only be expected when results are exceptionally favourable. Turning now to the working account of 1905, it is pleasant to be able to report that the sum of \$4,409.98 is the largest that has been carried forward since the inception of the Company, and with ordinary good fortune we have every reason to hope for a much better out-turn than the previous year showed. Both premium and interest accounts show increases, and with regard to the former, this is especially satisfactory, as, at the end of last year, we closed down a part of our London business which was proving unprofitable. Losses during the year were above average, but this is chiefly due to the unfortunate conflagration in Cebu in March last by which we suffered considerably. The Company's surveys have reported upon the properties in Hongkong under mortgage to us, and the Board are perfectly satisfied with the security in each instance. I am sorry to say that Mr. G. L. Tomlin has had to go home on sick leave, and I am sure that you will all join me in wishing him a speedy recovery. There are all the remains I think you will expect from me, gentlemen, and I will therefore conclude by moving: "That the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1905, as presented, be adopted." After this has been seconded, I shall be happy to reply to any questions that may be put relating to the business before the meeting.

No questions being asked, and Mr. J. Orange seconded the adoption of the report and accounts—Carried.

On the motion of Mr. W. G. Saunders, seconded by Capt. Goddard, the Hon. Mr. R. Shewan and Mr. N. A. Siebs were re-elected directors.

Mr. A. V. Apcar proposed, and it was seconded by Mr. A. Forbes, that Messrs. W. Hutton-Potts and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors.—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your kind attendance. Dividend warrants will be posted this afternoon.

The meeting then ended.

BANKRUPTCY.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour, Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, in the case of *Mat Kwai Chuen ex parte* the debtor. The Official Receiver applied for an adjournment which was granted.

SHAN WAN SUI, *ex parte* CHAN WAN SUI.

In this case, the public examination was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, conducted the public examination, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro watched proceedings on behalf of the creditors. Debtor said he commenced business in January 1904, investing \$2,500, and his partner Wang Yui Nam \$1,500. They used the capital to buy goods. The principal persons they dealt with were the Japanese firms of Shun Shem and Yee Shuen. Debtor sold coal to steam launches and restaurants, and coal also to Canton shops. Debtor was managing partner and looked after the buying and selling; his partner simply looking after the shop, receiving money when it was brought in payment for goods, and making payments when necessary. He received \$5 a month for doing that. He did not receive any interest on his capital as the business showed a loss. Debtor paid his coles \$1, \$5, \$7 or \$8 per month, and gave them food and provided for them. His partner received less than some of his *chiks*. Debtor saved up the \$2,500 to put into the business. In one year he generally spent about \$250 for family expenses. The business stopped paying owing to bad debts, and his not being able to collect them. The list of debts supplied by debtor was correct, and they were all good debts, but the debtors refused to pay; they lived in Canton. They had property and were able to pay the debts. Debtor was living at No. 26 Tung Wun Lane, first floor. He had no property.

Mr. Wakeman thought it unnecessary to ask any further questions.

Mr. d'Almada applied that an adjudication order be made. He attended a meeting of the creditors when nothing was done and no resolution passed; and he would ask now that the Official Receiver be appointed trustee in the matter.

The adjudication order was made, the Official Receiver being appointed trustee.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

The public examination of Chau Hing Loong, one of the partners in the late part proprietors of the Connaught House Hotel, at Queen's Road Central, was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver. Chau Hing Loong said that he and his four partners acquired the business on the 1st of November, 1904, the partners, with their shares, being Lai Chun Fung, \$500, Ho Sui Min, \$2,400, Chau Hing Loong, \$1,000, Choi Chui Chan, \$500, and Si Fong Sing, \$500, making a total of \$5,300. Chau Hing Loong said he was one of the partners of the concern and he attributed the failure of the business to the fact that they had very few guests, many rooms vacant and some unpaid accounts. Witness said he had nothing to do with the collecting or disbursing of money of the business, neither did he sign any cheques. It was in August of last year they found they could not continue the business and they had to close up.

The compradore was called and one of the creditors, Mr. Hang Mak Hoi, cross-examined him as to the indebtedness of the firm.

Chau Mak Hoi: It is not a fact that during the last four months before you closed up the business and it was sold, you made \$15,000?

—I don't know I look at the books.

—Is it not true you owed three months' rent?

—I don't know anything about the rent due. And did you not owe about four months for provisions supplied to the hotel?—I don't know; I had nothing to do with the accounts.

Is it not usual in hotels to make up the accounts monthly?—Yes.

Then you received the money from the guests?

Sometimes the clerk, Choi Kwok Ying, sometimes the manager, and sometimes I did.

What was done with the money? It was put into the Bank—that is, not all, some of it was kept for paying expenses, servants and so on.

Who paid the lawyers for your expenses in this case?—The firm.

How much?—\$100.

Ho So Ming spoke to the paying of money into the Bank on various dates. He said that the visitors sometimes paid the accounts by cheques and sometimes by cash. In September of last year no payments were paid into the Bank. The balance in hand at the end of that month was \$542.27. During that month a cheque was drawn for \$400 for payment of the servants' wages. Another cheque was afterwards drawn out, but it was cancelled as it received a message that there was no more money in the Bank. They did not keep

an account of what cheques were drawn, only the Bank-book showed that.

Mr. Wakeman: Then your books were not properly kept?—That I can't say; if other people in the office sent money to the Bank and drew cheques without telling me anything about it, all the money I received I accounted for.

Mr. Wakeman: How much money did you take away for your own use?—Well, I can't say that—I was allowed to draw \$3 a month.

The further examination was adjourned.

Re Mak Wai Chuen, *ex parte* the debtor.

In this case the public examination of Mak Wai Chuen was opened by Wakeman, Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appearing to watch proceedings on behalf of the debtor. Debtor said that about 14 years ago he started business as a Chinese wine merchant under the name of Si San Yin, with a capital of \$3,000. In those years business was good and he generally made a net profit annually of \$200, or \$300. Lately the business had fallen off and so he had had to stop business as he could not pay his debts, and did not want any more credit.

Mr. Wakeman: To what do you attribute your failure to make the business pay?

Well, business was dull everywhere, and people could not afford to drink so much *samsak*, so the sales fell off and I lost my profits, and so I had to close the business.

Did you not try to sell it?—I did, but could not succeed.

Mr. Wakeman: I don't think I need ask any more questions, unless your Lordship wishes to suggest anything?

His Honour: No; I've nothing to ask—have you anything, Gardiner?

Mr. Gardiner: No, my Lord, I've no questions.

Mr. Wakeman: Then I would ask that the examination be closed.

His Honour: And that he be adjudicated? Mr. Wakeman: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Gardiner: I've no objections to offer, my Lord.

His Honour: Adjudicated bankrupt; the Official Receiver to be appointed trustee. The Court then adjourned.

DISPUTED BILL OF EXCHANGE.

ACTION BY THE NATIONAL BANK.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Puisne Judge, on the bench, the appeal in the case of the National Bank of China *versus* P. Lemaire and Company, was called on for hearing, in which the plaintiffs sued the defendants for the sum of \$10,000, being the amount due on a bill of exchange.

Mr. E. B. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the Bank, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. Page, for the defendants.

Mr. Slade moved for an order that this action be dismissed, or in the alternative, that execution be stayed. An affidavit has been filed.

Mr. Justice Wise: Yes, I know, and it is a very long one, and I read it five minutes ago.

Chief Justice: Is it necessary to read it?

Mr. Slade: I think your Lordships should have it.

Mr. Sharp: If it will shorten the matter at all.

I may say that we are perfectly ready and willing to meet the other side in every way. We have given them every possible document relative to the case as far as we understand it, but if there are any others that they require and will indicate to us the nature of them we will be glad to supply them. We have produced all the books, and a ton of documents.

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Shortly after, Plant returned to England, having settled everything to his satisfaction. When the bill was due the Bank could not obtain the money, and this action was brought five days later. The defence was, broadly, that the alteration on the bill to the name of the Bank rendered the bill invalid for want of a further stamp.

Mr. Sharp submitted that the Bank was entitled to recover, as the alteration was made for the purpose of carrying out the original intention of the parties, and therefore the note was not invalid or vitiated, and he would therefore ask for judgment for the plaintiff Bank.

Mr. Sharp called Mr. Playfair, but Mr. Slade said he could not hear his evidence until he was in possession of the documents.

The Chief Justice said he thought it would, perhaps, be better before calling Mr. Playfair to read Plant's evidence taken under commission.

Mr. Sharp said that would be as well, but Mr. Plant was a very unwilling witness, and it was difficult to know whose witness he was, as the plaintiff called him and the defendant was also anxious to call him. He then read the evidence of Mr. Playfair, which was to the effect that Mr. Slade had mentioned in his opening statement.

Mr. Playfair's evidence was then taken in support of the statement of Mr. Sharp, and the case was adjourned.

The case in which the National Bank of China, Ltd., sues P. Lemaire and Co. for recovery of the sum of \$10,000, due on a bill of exchange, was continued this morning before His Honour, Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge.

Mr. Playfair was recalled and stated that when Plant applied for a renewal of the bill, he did not apply as liquidator but as representing the acceptor, and witness ultimately allowed the renewal to Plant in his capacity as agent of the acceptor.

Witness said it was not true that he told Plant to alter the note by erasing his name and inserting the name of the National Bank of China, Ltd., but that he told him to bring a note payable direct to the Bank. He did not return the original bill to Plant on the renewal as that would have been giving up one of the evidences of the debt. The bill had never been out of the possession of the Bank at any time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Slade, Mr. Playfair said he told Plant to get another note, as the one he brought was not according to the agreement. He did not remember his actual words, but they were to that effect. He thought all the dishonoured bills had gone to London. They were payable in the ordinary way, usually by direct sight. He did not know to whom they were made payable.

Mr. Slade: You saw the bills and must know to whom they are made payable?—I didn't see the bills, and I didn't enter them in the bill-book, and I am not going to answer what I don't know.

Continuing, witness said that in order to facilitate matters he did deliver up some of the bills before payment, and the National Bank of India, who had endorsed the bills, made a claim against plantiffs for the recovery of their instructions, plantiffs being their agents. That claim was compromised finally for \$2,000.

It was hoped that the money they expected to recover from Lemaire and Co. would reduce the amount they had to pay. The claim in respect of the dishonoured bills was disallowed, as it was held they overlapped the claim of the National Bank of India. If witness had not exceeded his instructions, in parting with some of the bills, the Bank of India would have had no claim against him, or his Bank, but the loss would have been very much greater. The dishonouring of the bills was practically the firm's failure, and witness gave Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist a guarantee for their costs in the matter. He did not suggest the liquidation, but he did not object to it.

Mr. Slade: You guaranteed the costs of the liquidation?—Not of any liquidation.

Mr. Slade: Did you pay the costs?—Yes, under the guarantee. The firm had been practically in liquidation for the previous three months. In Pirie's account no discrimination was made between the actual liquidation and the legal liquidation. They hoped to recover the costs so guaranteed, and paid, from the present defendant. He received \$4,380 from England, and it was applied towards the credit of some of the Bank of India's dishonoured bills.

The Chief Justice: If a customer brings you a bill and asks you to keep it in your custody and collect payment when it is due, and if that bill is dishonoured, and you protest it, you would debit the costs of such protest to your customer?—Yes, certainly.

But if the note was endorsed over to you, you would have to bear the costs?—No, the firm dishonouring the bill would be held responsible.

But in your books there is no entry to show that the bill on which you are now suing was endorsed to the Bank, and you are suing as holder?—Yes, because the bill was transferred absolutely to the Bank.

But then it is absolutely nothing in your books to show it.

The cross-examination of Mr. Playfair was then postponed, on the application of Mr. Slade, who said he was unable to go on without the production of certain books and documents from the Bank, and the Court adjourned.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, before the Full Bench, comprising their Honours, Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the case of The National Bank of China *versus* Messrs. P. Lemaire and Co. was called on.

His Honour the Chief Justice, addressing Counsel, said:—It must be apparent to both sides that after the evidence adduced from the books, we are both subject to anything further Mr. Sharp may have to say, of the opinion that the case cannot go any further than the books of the Bank, and that the books did not show it any credit was given to Pirie's liquidator's account when they took the promissory note. We thought it right to let you know in time because we considered the matter yesterday, and we thought would save both sides enormous amount and trouble of costs involved in hunting through the books. We want you clearly realize the view we take in the matter, that the books don't show that the bill of exchange and the note were taken over and credit given for them, and thus the Bank was merely the holder. Our authority for this is *Curry v. Miles*, and the *Clydebank Bank case*, and it now remains for you to decide what steps you will take in the matter.

Mr. Sharp said he was much obliged to their Lordships for their observations, and would take time to consider them. As regards Mr. Playfair's evidence they need not, he thought, rely further on that, as he had told them of his scanty knowledge of the books, and he would inform their Lordships as soon as he was in a position to announce what further steps he would take.

The Full Court then adjourned *in dicta*.

A CHAIR coole was on Monday charged at a Police Court for stealing a silk banner, valued at a dollar from the U.S. *Ohio*. The sailor did not appear in Court to substantiate the charge. Mr. Melbourne held that the man was guilty of unlawful possession, but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a charge of larceny. The chair coole was fined \$10.

CLAIM FOR WORK DONE.

PLAN OR NO PLAN?

8th Inst.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the *Huog On Chan* firm sued the *Tak Lee Loong* firm to recover the sum of \$831.60, being, as to \$707.60, the amount paid to Messrs. Yuen Mo, by the plaintiffs on behalf of the defendants for work done on premises Nos. 80, 81, and 82 Connaught Road, Central, and as to the \$124 being the cost of a plan of the premises.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon of Mr. John Hastings' office appeared for the defendant firm. Mr. Kong Sing said the plaintiffs were the keepers of a Chinese boarding-house, and in July last took over new premises. These houses were Chinese, and constructed in the ordinary way of such houses for Chinese residents, each containing three upper flats, making in all nine flats. When the plaintiffs took these houses they wanted some alterations made, as they intended to use them as a Chinese boarding-house. With that end in view they engaged the services of an architect to draw plans of the alterations, and these plans were passed by the P.W.D. The defendants were then engaged as contractors, and the plans handed over to them with instructions that the work was to be carried out according to those plans. The contract price was \$2,125, and this was increased to \$2,225, of which \$2,140 had been paid by the plaintiff. When the work was completed the defendants notified the plaintiffs and everything appeared to be all right. In a month or two afterwards, however, an officer of the P.W.D. inspected the buildings, and found they were not constructed according to the plans, nor were they in compliance with the Public Health and Building Ordinance. Notice was then given to the architect, who, on inspecting the premises, found they were not constructed in compliance with the plan he had submitted. He then had another plan drawn, and in order to save expense laid the view plan so drawn to take in the work already done.

Leung Tak Lien, called, said he was a partner in the plaintiff firm, and spoke to the making of the contract for the alterations mentioned, and spoke to the P. W. D. inspecting the premises and informing him that the alterations had not been made in accordance with the requirements of the Building Ordinance. Witness first knew where the work was wrong when Mr. Brotherton Harker came and told him they were not carried out according to his plan, and pointed out where the contractors had gone wrong.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dixon, witness said he only knew the work was not properly done when Mr. Harker told him so. He never told the defendants he was quite satisfied with the way the work was being carried out. He had been doing the work according to the plan he was a clerk in the office of Mr. Otto Kong Sing, and was also managing partner in the plaintiff firm.

Mr. Brotherton Harker, architect, remarked that he could not possibly say whether \$700 was an excessive charge for the work.

His Honour: That's just what I said at the first, the amount must be referred to somebody, competent to speak about it.

Mr. Dixon: Yes, my Lord, if you find against me an expert will be consulted.

Mr. Dixon said that the instructions under which the work was carried out were before his Lordship.

His Honour: Yes, I have them here, and I think it would be impossible to carry out the work on such rough instructions.

His Honour:—Witness—Do you think these instructions are sufficient for enabling the men to carry out the work?

Mr. Harker: (After looking at the instructions.) Yes, they seem fairly precise, and a contractor might be able to do it, though it could not be in accordance with a plan unless they used it.

Mr. Harker: Will your Lordship make an order for my fee for to-day?

His Honour: Oh, certainly; you are entitled to the usual professional fee; the Taxing Officer will look after that.

Other evidence along the same lines following, Mr. Dixon called the defendant's architect, who said he carried out the work according to the instructions received from plaintiff. If they were illegal he did not know that.

By Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Before you received those instructions from the plaintiff you knew that Messrs. Leigh and Orange had been down and measured the premises?—Yes.

And plaintiff said he must have an architect to draw plans?—Yes.

Then you told him to come to Mr. Harker and you took him yourself and introduced him to Mr. Harker, and were present when the plans were ordered?—Yes.

But you say you never used any plan?—I followed my instructions.

Then the plan was quite unnecessary, according to you. I submit, my Lord, that no attempt was made to follow a plan.

His Honour: I am going to refer the matter to Mr. Harker, and what I want you to do, Mr. Harker, is to take the plan, compare it by measurements with the work done on the premises, and let me have your report. Upon that it will be for me to decide the point as to whether a plan was used.

Mr. Dixon: Will your Lordship put the case on Friday's list?

His Honour: To-morrow? That won't give Mr.

occurrence, that the anti-foreign movement in South China is of a more dangerous and deeper character than that which appears on the surface. If so, it is the more necessary that Japan should urge China to promptly and effectually suppress the elements of danger before they assume more serious proportions. It is true that Japan is already moving diplomatically in the matter, but it is doubtful whether Japan's advice has any appreciable effect in South China, where an anti-foreign agitation appears to have a firm hold. What makes the situation even more ominous is the circumstance that the "restoration of rights," which is supposedly the object of the present agitation, has many advocates among Chinese of the influential class. That China has no real power to back up her insistence may be inferred from the fact that in her negotiations with Russia, now pending, not only is she unable to recover from the Northern Power the rights already given, but there is every probability that new concessions will be wrested from her. This state of affairs, thinks the *Asahi*, might culminate in an anti-foreign outbreak, which Japan and the other Powers would do well to prevent for the protection of their common interests.

According to an American telegram, Viceroy Yuan Shikai, recently discharged Professor C. D. Tenney, the foreign director of education in Chihli province, and is head of the Provincial College. Strong opposition, it is stated, has arisen lately to foreign management of the schools, and particularly against Dr. Tenney, because he is an American. Yuan Shikai told Dr. Tenney that he appreciated his work, but had so many enemies that he could not afford to keep him.

Strong pressure has also been brought to bear upon the Government to remove Mr. E. B. Drew, the American Consul at Canton, who is considered one of the ablest men in the establishment of Sir Robert Hart, Director-General of Maritime Customs, because he is an American.

An account of Dr. Tenney says:—"Dr. Tenney was the president of the Imperial University at Tientsin, and is known as one of the best educators in the Chinese empire. He has made his residence in that country for the past twenty-four years, during the first fourteen of which he was instructor in the Viceroy's palace. Tientsin had had charge of the education of Li Hung Chang's children. In the palace he also taught many of the nobles of the empire, and was brought in touch with some of the greatest men in the kingdom. For four years he was president of the Imperial University which was said to be one of the best-managed Government schools in the empire."

"Professor Tenney was an appointee of Yuan Shikai and started the construction of the college at Peking Fu, the seat of the Viceroy. In July, 1900, at the time of the Boxer rising, Dr. Tenney was the president of the University of Tientsin. He became angry over the night-ly entertainments given by the high officers of the allied troops and at the delay of the officers to march from Tientsin to Peking, offering to guide the army thither."

"This business is now progressing in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions," he said. "Twenty thousand soldiers staying here while women and children of their own race are starving and awaiting massacre eighty miles away, military and naval officers meanwhile wasting time in bickering over petty politics, is a sorry spectacle. It will be a dark blot on the reputation of every commanding officer here if the white people in Peking are allowed to perish without a desperate effort to save them."

THE TOKYO RIOTS.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

ANTI-PEACE AGITATORS ARRAIGNED.

HEARING IN COURT.

On 26th ult. Messrs. Kono, Otake, Sakurai, Ogawa, and eleven other defendants in the anti-peace disturbance case, were arraigned before Judge Imamura and two Associate Judges in the Tokyo Chihō Saibansho. Early in the morning a large crowd assembled in front of the Court, but owing to the limited space of the court-room, only about 200 of the general public were admitted, exclusive of the relatives and friends of the defendants, and some 30 reporters for the newspapers. Over 140 barristers appeared to defend.

Prosecutor Azumi, in reading the indictment, stated that the decision of the Preliminary Examination Court might be divided into eleven sections, namely:—(1) The organisation of the National League on the peace question; (2) The preparations made for an outdoor meeting described as a "mass meeting of the nation"; (3) negotiations of the police authorities with the promoters of the meeting; (4) steps taken by the police for the prohibition of the meeting; (5) the order issued by the Superintendent of the Keihin police for the prohibition of the meeting; (6) the execution of the order when the entrances to the Hibiya Park were barricaded; (7) the resolution adopted in regard to the disturbance; (8) execution of the resolution; (9) chapter of disturbances; (10) that Sakurai, one of the defendants, joined in the disturbance; and (11) the action of the defendants in front of the Imperial Palace.

The Procurator quoted the decision of the preliminary examination with regard to each section, and proceeded to say that these decisions proceeded from the defendants' request in the raid upon the office of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, the destruction of the official quarters of the Home Minister, and the burning of police boxes and electric cars on the following day.

The Court announced that the examination would be begun with Mr. Otake, and Mr. Iida, Counsel for the defence desired to know whether the attack on the *Kokumin* office and the Home Minister's official quarters was included in the indictment of this case.

The Procurator replied that it should be included. He added that the defendants might be held responsible for the action.

The Court proceeded to examine Mr. Otake, but on questioning him in reference to the attack on the *Kokumin* office and the Home Minister's official quarters, Mr. Iida, Counsel for the defence, replied that the indictment on these counts should be dismissed, and Mr. Hani, also for the defence, pointed out that no reference was made in the decision of the Preliminary Court to the events in question, and that the Court should accept any indictment which was not based on the decision of the preliminary examination. Counsel quoted the Code of Criminal Procedure in support of his contention.

Procurator Azumi suggested that the application should be over-ruled, maintaining that the charge should be accepted on the indictment of the Procurator.

Mr. Imai, another Counsel for the defence, also applied that the indictment against two defendants, Tsukuda and Yoshikawa, be dismissed, pointed out that they had been acquitted by the Preliminary Examination Court.

After fifteen Mr. Sakurai and Mr. Tsukuda were examined, and Yoshikawa Fujio was called. The latter's Counsel asked that his examination should be conducted with closed doors. The application was granted, and the Court was closed for about half an hour. It was about 2 p.m. when the examination of this

defendant was concluded, and on the Court being re-opened to the public, the proceedings were adjourned.

Yoshikawa Fujio, one of the defendants, who made several statements prejudicial to his fellow-defendants throughout the preliminary examination, has confessed to being a police spy, hence his Counsel applied that his examination should be conducted with closed doors. It is stated that, while the case was still in the hands of the Metropolitan Police, Yoshikawa was being examined by Inspector Miyachi. Mr. Watanabe, one of the chiefs of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, summoned the wife of Yoshikawa on several occasions. The official explained the situation to Mrs. Yoshikawa, and on one occasion he gave her ¥5, and another time about ¥100. On each occasion she was introduced to her husband, to tell him that she had received the money. Mr. Watanabe told Yoshikawa that the present trouble was a struggle between the police authorities and the *Asahi Shimbun*, and the authorities were determined that Akiyama (proprietor of that journal) and Tsukuda (of the editorial staff) should be convicted at any cost. Yoshikawa was told that if he would make certain statements, dictated by him (Mr. Watanabe), he would not only be acquitted of the charge, but he would receive ¥300 and a pension to live comfortably the rest of his life. If he refused, he would be charged with a major crime, as his fellow-defendant, Niisato, had confessed that Yoshikawa was implicated in the destruction of the police-boxes. With these temptations, the official caused Yoshikawa to affix his signature to a written statement, drawn up by the police authorities as his statement in the police examination.

What he considered more remarkable is the action of Inspector Miyachi, who spoke in high praise of Yoshikawa for obeying the order of the police, and informed him that his conduct would be reported to Chief Procurator Okumura. Subsequently, after the conclusion of the preliminary examination of the case, Chief Procurator Okumura specially summoned Yoshikawa, and told him that he would remember his good services. This story is said to be the confession of Yoshikawa.—*Japan Chronicle*.

GOVERNMENT IN THE EAST.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Dealing with the subject of Government in the Straits, the *Singapore Free Press* has an editorial the other day which should prove of interest to Hongkong readers, especially those who take a real interest in Legislative Council affairs. The article in question reads: The European British subject comes to this Colony as an adult, engaged for specific commercial or professional duties, when he is not a member of the public services. The life of the British subject in the Colony is not a life of idleness, but a life of industry. The community has a continuous existence, but its units are in a state of constant flux. So that it would be extremely hard to say, from one decade to another, what the community might be said to think on public affairs. Those who take up public affairs, from a sense of duty, and thus occupy what time they can spare from the business that brought them here and commands their best energies, are, at any time, very few in numbers, probably fewer than the fingers on one hand. As for the others, it is only in exceptional cases that the ordinary business man, merchant or junior, is able or willing, to give his spare time to a job unconnected with his firm's affairs. Even were we to suppose that by some strange chance the Imperial Government were *proprio motu* (it would not do it on local representation) to introduce such an elective body, limited to British subjects, as our correspondent suggested, we would have the gravest doubt as to this effecting any improvement at all in the character of the unofficial representation secured under the present system. It might, quite easily, prove not only no improvement, but be for the worse. The present method, generally that of selection, apart from the Chamber of Commerce, does actually give us the best men at the moment open to serve. He may not be the first or even the fourth choice of the Government, but he is the best to be got at the moment. No doubt those of us who have lived here long enough can remember cases when the best available could not be called good. But that was not the individual's fault, but rather the community's misfortune, in being at the moment late of the suitable class to go on the legislative Council. It is to the interest of the Government, and the Government itself, does its best to ensure it, that the unofficial element is the strongest that can be obtained. For nothing is so much valued by Government as an efficient, unofficial criticism of Government legislation. It is the only way in which the possible weakness of the Executive Council can be supplemented, and a Governor who, through the exigencies of the service, finds around him inexperienced officials, is only too thankful to have the advantage of the expert commercial and financial advice that is generally at his disposal amongst the Unofficials. We cannot but be struck by the more insistent that the one real, practical, and easily attainable reform is that for which precedent exists, and is conformable to the spirit and practice of the Crown Colony system. That is, to stiffen the Executive Council by the permanent inclusion of the two strongest and best qualified Unofficial residents in the Colony. It is done at Hongkong. Let it be done here also."

TRADE OF SIAM.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS INDICATED.

The imports of Siam in 1904, the last year for which reliable figures have been furnished, amounted to 101,366,416 (thikil 28 cents) according to the U. S. Consular report. Of these Bangkok received 86,000,000, or 84 per cent. Siam's imports were valued at 101,366,416, or 84 per cent. Of Singapore's imports to Siam, England is down for fully three-fifths and Germany for one-fifth. Great Britain and Ireland follow Singapore and Hongkong with 15,347,000, or 15 per cent of the total. The imports consist largely of drugs, chemicals, cotton goods, glass and fine glassware, crystal, hardware, hats, caps, gold and silver ware, and steel goods, machinery, and alcoholic beverages. However small and humble the hermit kingdom may be considered, it is still a part of the Asiatic people whose advent among the world's markets is of propitious augury. The land is rich in some things. It is sure to want a great many western products. These can be made as well and cheaply in the United States as anywhere. An effort ought to be made to secure as much of the Siamese market as possible. The list of its imports is large, and includes all kinds of machine made articles from pins and needles up to locomotive engines, steel bridges, and rails.

The record of recent years shows a gain in Siam's mercantile marine. Whereas in 1902 only 34 Siamese ships entered Bangkok, 471 per cent of the total, in 1903, 49 or 79 per cent, and 1904, 72 ships, or 97 per cent, entered. The tonnage of these Siamese ships increased from 11,392 tons in 1902 to 28,325 tons in 1904. Their part in the imports rose from 1.48 per cent in 1902 to 11.01 per cent in 1904, and in exports from 0.58 to 3.4 per cent. These are significant figures. They indicate a healthy, constant growth. The rate of increase, if not remarkable, is certainly satisfactory to the Siamese. The Germans and English, long accustomed to look upon the Orient as unprogressive and conservative, are looking with some alarm at Siam's, China's and Japan's efforts to emancipate themselves from the West.

The Magistrate on Tuesday, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, presiding as Coroner, an inquest was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of a native named Lau Tak, aged 40 years of age, who died in the Victoria Gaol this morning. The jury empanelled was as follows:—Messrs. J. D. S. Anderson (foreman), B. Haclermann and A. D. Galloway, Mr. E. J. Pierpoint, Victoria Gaol, and Mr. Deceased was received into prison on October 9th, 1905, sentenced to a year's hard labour and six hours' stocks for disobeying an order of banishment. Further testimony was heard to the effect that deceased complained of a pain in the back yesterday afternoon, and after he had been treated was sent back to his cell. No further complaint was made that day. Deceased was seen last night in his cell lying down, apparently asleep. Medical evidence was heard to the effect that deceased died from heart failure and the jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

RICE IN BENGAL.

HONGKONG'S DEMANDS MAY INCREASE THE PRICES.

We have noticed from time to time, says the *Pioneer*, the rise in the price of common rice in Bengal, where in some districts famine rates now prevail, for in Jessore and Khulna a rupee can only purchase between seven and nine seers. We have been at the pains to inquire as to the cause of the scarcity, for rumours have circulated that the rice supply has been affected by demands for Japan and the East. Further, this does not seem to be the case, for direct shipments to Japan are practically nominal, though small quantities may have been consigned to Hongkong for transhipment there. The real reasons for the existing state of things appear to lie much in the fact that the rice is being bought, for distribution to the famine-stricken districts, by the Government of India. In the ordinary course of events, this rice is partly obtained from Chittagong and the Madras Coast. This year the Chittagong crop is a total failure and the Madras Coast a partial one. Consequently the whole demand has had to be met by the supplies of rice arriving in the Calcutta market. These supplies have been very small owing to partial failure of crops in Eastern Bengal and the United Provinces, with the result that stocks of new crop "Ballam" in Calcutta are only 60,000 to 70,000 maunds, instead of the ordinary stocks of 600,000 maunds at this time of the year. In these circumstances it is inevitable that prices should rise high, and they are undoubtedly likely to fall for some weeks to come.

A SIAMESE PRINCE'S POSITION.

Judgment has just been given in the Supreme Court at Penang on a question affecting jurisdiction in Kedah. We had imagined the matter had long since been allowed to drop, says the *Bangkok Times*, and certainly the decision ought to be a well considered one. A year, or some such lengthy period, ago Mr. J. M. F. Smith brought an action in Penang claiming damages against H. H. the Sultan of Kedah for an alleged breach of contract to grant a concession of land for oil in Kedah. The point was raised that the Court had no jurisdiction over the Sultan of Kedah, and judgment has been reserved on that question until now. We take the following summary of the decision from the *Penang Gazette*:—His Lordship (Mr. Justice Law), in the course of his judgment, said that in a foreign country could be tried in England if the defendant was present there, and that it could be tried here if the defendant is present in the Colony or if he has property in the Colony. As it is admitted that the defendant has property in the Colony, His Lordship held that, as far as the question they were now considering, was concerned, there was nothing to prevent this action being tried here in this Colony. One gathers from the above that the Sultan of the Siamese dependency of Kedah is regarded simply as a Siamese subject.

BANGKOK'S HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

DEMAND FOR DWELLING-HOUSES.

It appears that Bangkok, like Hongkong, suffers from lack of house accommodation, and the remarks of the *Siam Free Press* would, in the main, apply to Hongkong as well as Bangkok. Our contemporary says:—The constant increasing demand for dwelling-houses in Bangkok should provide an incentive to land owners to set about erecting suitable cottages in the suburbs. In no other capital of the Far East, is there such a scarcity of this class of building. They are constantly sought for in vain, and many are at a loss where to find suitable residences. In view of the constantly increasing population of Bangkok, cottage-building ought to prove a very excellent speculation. In many localities throughout Bangkok, exist extensive plots of land almost growing waste, which with comfortable dwellings erected thereon would give handsome returns to the owner in the way of house rent. We cannot have too many of this class of cottages: had we dozens of them to-day they would be immediately occupied. New roads are being cut in various quarters of the city, and convenient sites for the erection of such buildings are not lacking. At present, such plots of ground bring only a nominal rent of a few ticals to the owner every year, while with a couple of commodious dwellings erected, the annual rent would amount to several hundred. Why more enterprise is not exhibited in the construction of such buildings by land owners, is a matter of surprise to many. Capital could hardly be invested in a more profitable business, considering the fact that house rent is constantly increasing while the demand is rapidly growing. The construction of the class of convenient cottage to which we have referred, would not prove very expensive. Building material and labour can be easily obtained, and once the structure is completed, the cost of the land is all that is the original outlay. This in itself should prove a sufficient incentive to land owners to set about erecting such houses. What a different aspect would not Bangkok have, if instead of numerous jungle patches, we had clean comfortable cottages, erected on neatly laid out gardens throughout our suburbs! and how much better paid would not the land-owner be, while the benefits that would accrue to the public would be equally satisfactory.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BARON SUYEMATSU has been made a Privy Councillor.

MARQUIS SAIONJI will act as Japanese Foreign Minister as well as Premier.

A CASE of plague occurred in Fuk Sau Lane to-day and the patient died of the disease.

WE learn that 102 candidates (6 being girls) have entered for the Oxford Local Examination next July.

REPLYING to an interpellation, Baron Terachi, Minister of War, said he favoured two years' service for the infantry.

THE N. C. D. News hears that Chinese have contracted with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the machinery for another large cotton mill for Shanghai.

THE Hungtutse in Manchuria have recently shown great activity and are reported to have come inside the Great Wall. Germany has increased her garrison at Shanghai-Kuan.

IT is estimated that, owing to the fixed value of the dollar at 22.40, Perak's Indian and European securities have depreciated to the extent of one million and a quarter of dollars.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s output of the three mines for the week ending the 17th of February amounted to 6,711.92 tons and the sales during the same period, to 4,575.29 tons.

A JAPANESE named F. Hamano, cook, on board the s.s. *Maidaura Maru*, was this morning, at the Police Court, fined \$5, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for assaulting a district policeman last night.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 9th instant, Messrs. Phirozshah D. Petit and Co. write:—Since the issue of our last report dated the 23rd February last the frantic gambols of Exchange, with its vagaries to rise and fall and then fall and rise again, have upset all calculations, and holders and buyers both feel their way with doubt and difficulty. Beginning with an upward tendency it dropped heavily, and just as we are going to press it has rallied and to guess what turn it will definitely take would be a risky hazard.

During the early part of the interval under review the market was rather weak and without any business, though some importers attempted to force sales, but the Chinese dealers have at their own holdings which they are inter-seller at rates lower than those current. Prices show a decline of from one to three dollars per bale all round.

We apprehend the present inertness may continue for a little time longer, as we are (1st) approaching the third month of the present year of the Chinese calendar, during which in observance of time-honoured custom, having the imprimatur of a religious injunction, the Chinese merchants, mechanics, or coolies, all go to their native countries to worship the tombs of their ancestors.

A new feature in the cotton spinning trade is the cultivation of cotton in other parts of the world where it was not heretofore. Egyptian cotton has already its market, and now Rhodesia is sending out cotton to England and is well spoken of.

Some valuable statistics of cotton spinning in Japan have much interest for the India mills; from which statistics we quote:—

"With regard to the demand for cotton yarn in China, it may be described as practically unlimited. At the rate of one bale for every hundred of population, as in Japan, it may be computed that there exists in China a market for about four million bales of yarn. At present India supplies only 600,000 bales and Japan 25,000 bales, and there is, therefore, an ample field in China for building up a large and profitable trade in cotton yarn in 'Japan'."

Shanghai is reported to be building another large Cotton Mill under Chinese control and with Chinese capital.

Demand for No. 202, in proportion to the stock in first hands considered to be good, prices show a decline of from one to two dollars per bale.

No business is reported in No. 162. This count is neglected.

Only one thread of No. 122, found a buyer at a concession of dollars two.

A very poor business is reported in No. 102. Rates show a decline of from one to three dollars per bale.

Nos. 82, and 62, are out of favour. Market closes weak and unsteady.

Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 600 bales of No. 102; 50 bales of No. 122; and 575 bales of No. 202; in all about 1,225 bales.

Arrivals per steamers *Kutsum*, *Lightning* and *Arcton* (from Calcutta), and steamers *Maroon* and *Ocean* (from Bombay) and about 8,500 bales for this port, and about 8,500 bales for Shanghai.

It is also reported that about 3,500 bales of former forward sales arrived during the past fortnight.

Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports 6,500 bales.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 71,000 bales.

Uncleared stock is estimated at about 70,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—Sales of about 200 bales of No. 102, at \$104.

Japanese Yarns:—Sales Nil.

Cotton:—Ruled quats, a small parcel of 30 bales was sold at \$22 per picul.

Exchange:—We quote as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 152 1/2 per cent.

Demand " 152 1/2 "

London T. T. " Sh. 2.07 1/2d = \$.

Demand " 2.07 1/2d = \$.

Shanghai " Tls. 7 1/2 = \$100.

Silver " 29 11 1/2d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T. T. 2 0 7/16

Do. demand " 2 0 7/16

100 days' sight " 2 0 13/16

France—Bank T. T. 2 0 13/16

America—Bank T. T. 2 0 13/16

Germany—Bank T. T. 2 0 13/16

India T. T. 152 1/2

Do. demand " 152 1/2

100 days' sight " 152 1/2

China—Bank T. T. 152 1/2

Singapore T. T. 152 1/2

Japan—Bank T. T. 152 1/2

Yava—Bank T. T. 152 1/2

4 months' sight L/C 2 0 15/16

6 months' sight L/C 2 0 15/16

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 50 1/2

1 months' sight " 51

100 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1 3/16

4 months' sight Faversham 2 0 13/16

1 months' sight Germany 2 0 13/16

100 days' sight Germany 2 0 13/16

Bank of England rate 2 0 13/16

Sovereign 2 0 13/16

Forty-six cases of plague have been reported in Hongkong since the beginning of the year. Two cases occurred on Tuesday, both being Chinese, and the victims have succumbed to the disease.

ON Monday, the twenty-six Australian horses and six cows, which arrived here recently by the s.s. *Changsha*, under the charge of Messrs. Garlick and Perry, were shipped to Shanghai by the s.s. *Shanghai*.

THE M. M. steamer *Touraine*, which left Shanghai on the 1st inst. and arrived at Hongkong on Monday, reports that, on the 31st inst., Captain Leroux, of the French Colonial Artillery died of consumption.

A FRIENDLY hockey match was played on the Hockey Club ground, at Happy Valley, on Tuesday afternoon, between the Club and the 119th Infantry. The Club was defeated, after a good game, by five goals to one.

PRINCE Arthur has had a very warm reception in Kagothima with a lantern procession, featuring a lantern procession, classical music and dancing, handsome presents. There was a dinner to the Prince on the 3rd inst.

SERGEANT Fenton placed thirty-six ricksha coolies before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, for rushing for fares, thereby causing an obstruction at the Canton wharf. His Worship fined them \$2 each.

THE following is the return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th March:—Library Non-Chinese Chinese 127; total 421. Museum Non-Chinese 157; Chinese 4,441; total 4,598.

TWO boarding-house runners were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Wednesday, for being on board the s.s. *Lightning*, yesterday afternoon, without the permission of the captain. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

AT the Police Court on Tuesday, twenty-two natives were paraded before the Court on a charge of being members of an unlawful society, to wit, the Triad Society. The Chief Detective Inspector prosecuted. The case was adjourned.

A CORRESPONDENT in Canton writes stating that Tsoai Wong, of the Sin-hau-kuk, vacated office on the 5th instant, as the result of differences which have arisen between the Viceroy and the merchants over the Canton-Hankow railway scheme.

REAR-ADMIRAL Train, commanding the United States fleet in Chinese waters, arrived at Canton on the 6th inst., by the U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer *Berry*, in inspect the cruiser *Monadnock* and the other vessels of the U.S. Navy at Canton.

THE formation of a new company in Bangkok is under consideration for running services of motor launches in various directions on the Bangkok river. They will be chiefly in connection with the different tramway and railway termini on the river-side.

HO MUM, a tailor, appeared before the magistrate at the Police Court on Tuesday charged with being in possession of two lion officers' swords, on the 5th instant, without a permit. Mr. Hazeland ordered the swords to be confiscated, and fined defendant \$10.

FIFTY cases of plague have now been reported in Hongkong since the beginning of the year. Three cases occurred during the past twenty-four hours, two in the western district and one at Shaui-ki-wan. All the three were Chinese, and they are all reported to have succumbed to the disease.

NINETEEN Japanese high officials have been given English decorations. Marquis Saionji (the Premier), Count Inouye, Mr. Kato, and General Kuroki have all received the C. M. G. Messrs. Tanaka, Tokudomi, and Okazawa have received the C. V. O. Mr. Takahira has been made K. C. G. O.

THE eight fishermen who were charged recently for stealing oysters from Deep Bay were brought up on remand on Wednesday, when Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the prosecution, asked that the charge be withdrawn. The defendants were discharged. Mr. H. J. Gardiner appeared for the defendants.

THE N. C. D. News hears on reliable authority from Hankow that at a mass Chinese meeting held in that city on the 25th ult. the number of shares in the Hankow-Canton Railway, allotted to Hankow, viz. \$500,000 in \$1 shares, was fully subscribed. It would appear that the Hongkong loan will not be wanted.

COCHIN-CHINA, according to *L'Ophion*, has no lock with her cable system. After the breakdown of the Tonkin line, the cables to Hongkong and Singapore also gave way, and telegrams to the latter place had to be sent, at increased rates, via Tourane and Amoy. "It is delightful," concludes our contemporary.

"I was coming down the steps when she, accused me of stealing her things," said a lad at the Magistracy this morning. He was charged with burglariously entering a house at No. 7 Albany Street, Wanchai, and stealing clothing. Mr. Hazeland ordered him to receive twelve strokes with the birch and to be detained in gaol for forty-eight hours.

"TELL him he can't sue on that bill; it is too old—over five years," said His Honour Mr. Justice Wise in a case in which a Chinaman sued a compatriot for the recovery of \$17.43 for goods sold in 1901. "Well, my father died when I was six years old, and I did not know," replied the disappointed litigant. "How old are you now?" asked His Honour—"Thirty one years!"

AN Indian watchman was prosecuted at the Police Court on Monday by Mr. J. J. Andrews for being in the servants' quarters of Messrs. Fenwick and Company, early this morning, without permission. It appeared that defendant was put out the previous night, but was found there again this morning, and given in charge. Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$10.

A PATIVE woman, rejoicing under the name of Li Kwai, will think twice again before she makes a disturbance in the street, as she did at Hunghom yesterday. Without the least provocation she aroused the neighbourhood with cries of "Thief, thief," and when a policeman arrived on the scene, Kwai said it was only

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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Hongkong, 24th February, 1906.

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Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000

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(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (L417,000).

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Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

L. ENGEL,
Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNPAID....." 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 9,940,000

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On fixed deposits for 1 month at 2 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 week at 1 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 day at 1/2 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 hour at 1/4 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 minute at 1/8 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 second at 1/16 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/32000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000th of a second at 1/64000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000th of a second at 1/128000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000th of a second at 1/256000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000th of a second at 1/512000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000th of a second at 1/1024000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000th of a second at 1/2048000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000th of a second at 1/4096000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000th of a second at 1/8192000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000th of a second at 1/16384000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000th of a second at 1/32768000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000th of a second at 1/65536000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000th of a second at 1/131072000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000th of a second at 1/262144000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000th of a second at 1/524288000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000th of a second at 1/1048576000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000th of a second at 1/2097152000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000th of a second at 1/4194304000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/8388608000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/16777216000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/33554432000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/67108864000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/134217728000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/268435456000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/536870912000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/1073741824000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/2147483648000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/4294967296000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/8589934592000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/17179869184000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/34359738368000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/68719476736000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/137438953472000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/274877906944000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/549755813888000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/1099511627776000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000000000000000000000000000000000000000th of a second at 1/2199023255552000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4398046511104000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/8796093022208000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/17592186044416000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/35184372088832000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/70368744177664000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/140737488355328000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/281474976710656000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/562949953421312000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1125899906842624000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2251799813685248000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4503599627370496000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/9007199254740992000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/18014398509481984000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/36028797018963968000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/72057594037927936000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/144115188075855872000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/288230376151711744000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/576460752303423488000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1152921504606846976000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2305843009213693952000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4611686018427387904000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/9223372036854775808000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/18446744073709551616000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/36893488147419103232000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/73786976294838206464000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/147573952589676412928000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/295147905179352825856000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/590295810358705651712000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/1180591620717411303424000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/2361183241434822606848000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/4722366482869645213696000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/9444732965739290427392000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/18889465931478580854784000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/37778931862957161709568000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/75557863725914323419136000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/151115727451828646838272000 per cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100th of a second at 1/302231454903657293676544000 per cent.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO. LOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	NURIA.....	About 14th March	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.	POONA.....	About 20th March	Freight only.
SHANGHAI.	ARCADIA.....	About 23rd March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	DELTA.....	24th March, Noon.	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

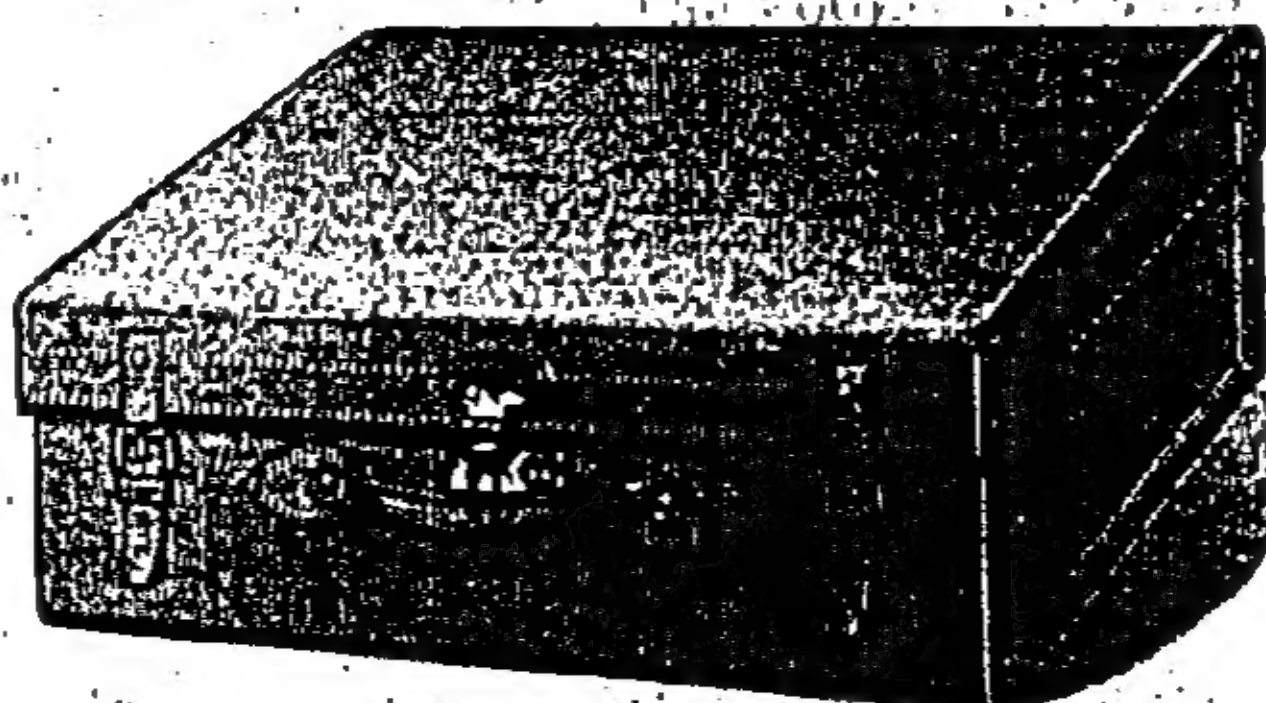
Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

SUIT CASES.



A LARGE SELECTION OF CABIN TRUNKS

LEATHER, CANVAS, STEEL, CANE, ETC.

LEATHER KIT BAGS, HOLDALLS, COLLAR BOXES, HAT CASES, RUGS.

ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1906.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"3,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN,"3,338 "....." W. A. Valentia.
 "FATSHAN,"2,250 "....." R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW,"3,073 "....." C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN,"1,995 "....." J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"1,998 tons.....Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"2,119 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"588 tons.....Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING,"569 "....." C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

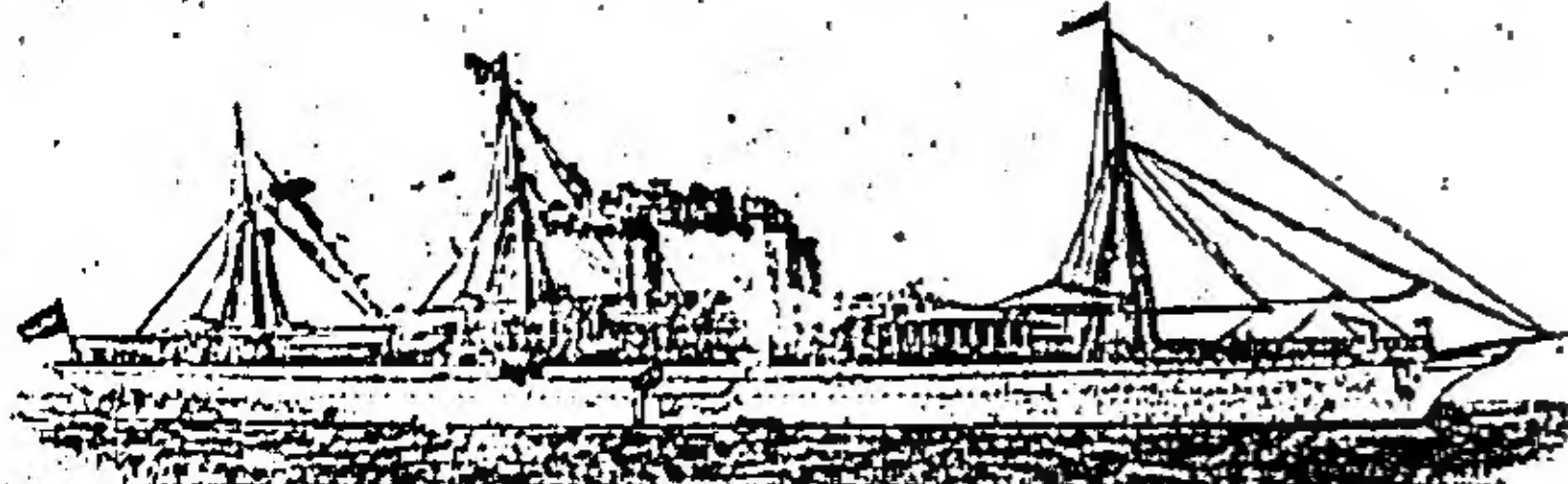
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

13 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28.....	April 18
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	WEDNESDAY, April 11.....	May 5
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, April 18.....	May 9
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, May 2.....	May 26
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 9.....	May 30
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, May 23.....	June 16
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 30.....	June 20

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....\$14 St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate or
 Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. " £42.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. Corner Peddar Street and Praya, opposite Blakes Pier. [13]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
TEUTONIA.....	HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE).	14th March } Freight.
LIBERIA.....	HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE).	16th March } Freight.
SAXONIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	19th March } Freight.
SILESIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	31st March } Freight and Passengers.
SENEGAMBIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	18th April } Freight.
SEGOVIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	2nd May } Freight.
C. FERD. LAZISZ.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	16th May } Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity.
 Daily qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 King's Buildings.
 Hongkong, 7th March, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINCESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
BAYERN.....	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
RUON.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
OLDENBURG.....	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAYERN.....	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINCESS ALICE, Capt. Ch. Polack, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 12th March, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 13th March, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 13th March.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR ...	61. 0. 0.	42. 0. 0.	22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR ...	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3,227	TUESDAY, 3rd April.
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3,302	TUESDAY, 1st May.
WILLEHAD.....	4,763	TUESDAY, 29th May.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. C. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA.....	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA.....	\$18.00	\$18.10	\$14.00	Return \$42.00	\$27.15
TO BRISBANE.....	\$34.00	\$20.00	\$14.00	Return \$54.00	\$36.00
TO SYDNEY.....	\$31.00	\$23.00	\$15.00	Return \$59.10	\$41.10
TO MELBOURNE.....	\$34.10	\$24.00	\$16.00	Return \$62.50	\$44.50
TO YOKOHAMA.....	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO KOBE.....	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer.....	\$97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.....	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

For STEAMERS ABOUT
 YOKOHAMA & KOBE.....PRINZ WALDEMAR.....TUESDAY, 13th March, to A.M.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....WEDNESDAY, 14th March, A.M.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
 * Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	\$62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
 AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

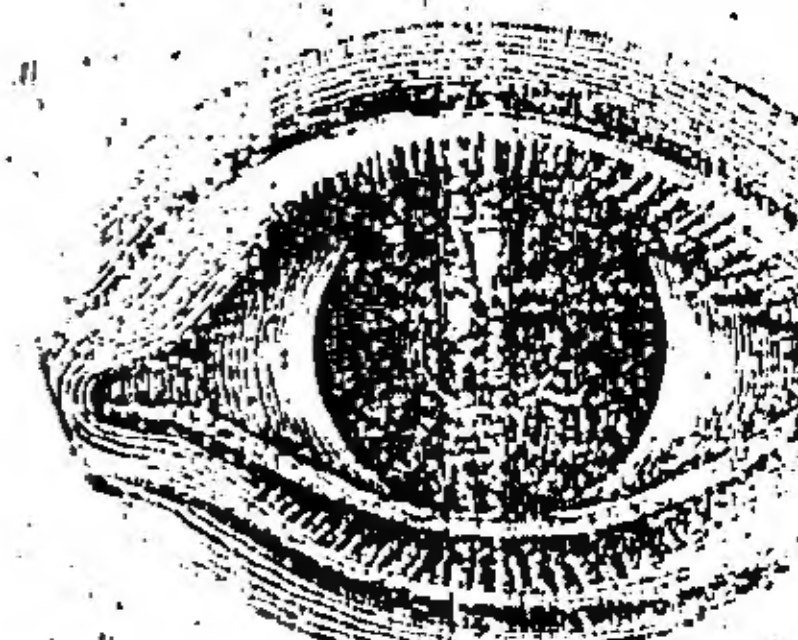
Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23d, 1905.

[39]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanjing Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

[48]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAN HING,"
 SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports.
 THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 35 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."
 SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUHHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.
 Fare for the Round Trip \$30.
 These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE
 BETWEEN
 JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS ..	JAVA	First half March	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half March
TJILATJAP..	JAPAN	Second half March	JAVA PORTS	Second half March
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	First half April	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half April
TJIMAHU.....	JAPAN	First half April	JAVA PORTS	First half April

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375.
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

[15]

KWONG SANG & Co.,
 No. 79, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
 Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.
 TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

[180]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.

[65]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
 from the best makers,
 INCANDESCENT

MANTLES.

CHIMNEYS.

GLOBES.

SHADES, &c.,

for

GASOLINE AND GAS

LAMP

at the most moderate

prices.

Lamps fixed up for

Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best

kind kept in stock.

TAT KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace,
 Hongkong, and May, 1904.

[59]

Intimation.

POWELL'S

Alexandra Buildings.

LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

ENGLISH-MAKE

BLACK GLACE LACE WALKING SHOES,
\$0.75, \$0.75, \$1.00, \$1.15 pair.

BLACK GLACE STRAP WALKING SHOES,
\$0.75, \$1.15 pair.

TAN GLACE STRAP WALKING SHOES,
\$0, \$0.75, \$1.00 pair.

TAN GLACE LACE WALKING SHOES
\$0, \$0.75, \$0.85 pair.

TAN WILLOW CALF, BUTTON WALKING SHOES
\$0.50 pair.

WHITE CANVAS LACE & STRAP SHOES
\$4.75, \$7 pair.

WHITE KID SLIPPERS—
Plain and Strap.
\$5.75, \$0.25 pair.

WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS—
Plain and Beaded.
\$7.50, \$0.50 pair.

PLAIN BLACK AND BRONZE EVENING SLIPPERS,
\$7, \$7.75, \$8.50 pair.

BLACK & BRONZE EVENING SLIPPERS
—Beaded,
\$9.50, \$10.75, \$11.75, \$12.25, \$13.50 pair.

BLACK & BROWN CALF & GLACE BOOTS,
\$10, \$11.50, \$12.50 pair.

TENNIS SHOES,
\$2.25 to \$7.50 pair.

AMERICAN MAKE
BLACK GLACE LACE WALKING SHOES,
\$0, \$12, \$13 pair.

TAN GLACE LACE WALKING SHOES,
\$11.75, \$12.50, \$14, \$15, \$16.50 pair.

BLACK & BRONZE EVENING SLIPPERS
—Beaded,
\$10.50, \$18.50 pair.

PATENT WALKING SHOES,
\$18 pair.

BLACK GLACE, PATENT CAP, LACE BOOTS,
\$10 pair.

The finest Material and Workmanship obtainable.
Inspection invited.
Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.
THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS will be held at the City Hall, on **TUESDAY**, the 13th March, 1906, at 5.30 P.M.
Sir HENRY BARKLEY, Chairman of the Association, will preside.
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1906. [317]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 14th March, 1906, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, and electing a Dividend and a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** on **SATURDAY**, the 10th March, to **WEDNESDAY**, the 14th March, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1906. [281]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 14th March, 1906, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, and electing a Dividend and a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** on **SATURDAY**, the 10th March, to **WEDNESDAY**, the 14th March, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1906. [282]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 21st March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 8th to 21st March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1906. [283]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the **GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED**, will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY**, the 24th day of March, 1906, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 7th March, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation and issue of 50,000 New Shares of \$10 each, fully paid up to be offered at par and if accepted to be allotted to the persons constituting the shareholders of the Company according to the Company's register of shareholders on the first day of July, 1906, in the proportion of one new share for every three old shares in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such new shares to be paid on the 31st day of July, 1906, and that falling such allotment as aforesaid the said new shares be disposed of by the General Managers in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association."
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [324]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$25 per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1904, declared at 10-day Ordinary Annual Meeting, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Hongkong Shareholders are requested to apply for **DIVIDEND WARRANTS** at the Company's Office, King's Buildings, Connaught Road, after 10 A.M. tomorrow.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [325]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS Brief (suitable for Lawyer's Office) and ordinary sizes.
No. 8, MACHINES.
New and in good condition.
BARGAIN PRICES.
From \$135 to \$350.
Apply to—
H. RUTTONIER,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [64]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net **\$4.75** per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net **\$2.80** per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1905. [49]

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.
No doubt you have seen in the papers some announcements as this—concerning some medicine or other:—"If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honesty and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hunsbury says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

NAVY CONTRACTS, 1906-7.

SEALED TENDERS, in DUPLICATE, will be received by the **VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H. M. VICTUALLING YARD**, until Noon on **TUESDAY**, the 20th March, for the undermentioned articles:—
FRESH MEAT.
FROZEN MEAT.
SOFT BREAD.
FRESH VEGETABLES.
POTATOES.
BISCUITS.
FLOUR.
RICE.
SUGAR.
CEYLON TEA.

Forms of Tender and particulars as to quality, &c., can be obtained on application. Samples of Soft Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Rice, Sugar and Tea proposed to be supplied should accompany Tenders.
The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.
WM. HOGARTH,
Victualling Store Officer.
H. M. Victualling Yard,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. [277]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
AT THE TEAK.
AN ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, with distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Term; fitted with superior baths and with Hot and Cold Water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters. Can be used as one dwelling or divided into two.
For particulars and terms, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [336]

Hotels.
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).
ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [30]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRIC FANS TO ORDER IN EVERY ROOM.
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. [18]

ORIENTAL HOTEL, MACAO.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the Centre of Praya Grande with splendid view of the Harbour.
LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS.
Elegantly Furnished.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.
BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.
EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.
For Terms, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Macao, 16th October, 1905. [29]

THE SWORD OF THE JAPANESE.

If you will go, where the swallows go,
Far out on the Outer Sea,
I'll you come to the tale of Kiusiu,
The home of the cypress tree,
And carefully follow my story
In the tales of the men you see,
You will hear the song that I sing you now,
The song that was sung to me—
Sung in my study's silence
"By the Sword of the Japanese."

Now, round my study walls are hung
Full many a curious thing,
Such as mammoth bones, and Runic stones,
And a prehistoric sling,
Right dolefully grins at me:
But the strangest thing is not the sling,
Nor the goods that Phœnicians used to bring,
But the Sword of the Japanese.

Its blade was long, its blade was keen,
And it viciously cut the air,
Its blade was light as a breath of wind,
Or a tress of maiden's hair.
But now it was dim with many a stain,
And many a mark showed where
It thrust had been sped through armoured head,
Till the waves of Korea's Straits ran red,
And the world grew grey with fear.

"In the heart of Fusi-Yama,
By the Elf King was I made;
His daughter's blood was the water,
That tempered my glowing blade.
But now it is dull, and rust-stained,
And my scabbard is worn and frayed,
But there through me thrills the clash of bills,
And I hear the war-cry roll on the hills,
And my soul comes back from the Shade!"

And strangest scene that was ever seen
Was the sight then seen by me,
For the steel sparks flew, like the souls it slew,
On that far-off Isle of Kiusiu,
From the Sword of the Japanese.

"Through cowering crowd, and Daimio proud,
And Lord of the Eastern Seas,
Through the Land of Scinde, to the Sons of Ind
And the dusky Cingalese,
From the frozen breath of the Russian North,
To the sultry Southern breeze,
For Truth have I fought, nor sought support,
Pledged to the risking or daring aught,
To carry my Land's decrees."

"I lived my life, and I lived it fast,
And old, but undimmed,
The blood that had been my being,
Returned from my weary blade,
To the heart of Fusi-Yama,
To the core of the Elf King's mad,
And long have I slept, whilst nations wept,
As ever southwards the Russian crept,
Till my Land now needs my aid."

"So Northwards, up to the Vezra land,
Past Ishikari Bay,
I go, if my spirit is lent again,
And the Elf King aids the way
I can strike a blow for my home once more—
Oh! to pierce, and to smite, and to slay!
For there through me thrills the clash of bills,
And I hear the war-cry roll on the hills,
And my soul comes back from the Shade!"

And strangest sight that was ever seen
Was the sight now seen by me,
For the steel sparks flew, like the souls it slew,
On that far-off Isle of Kiusiu,
From the Sword of the Japanese.
—G. BASIL BARHAM, in *Full Moon Gazette*.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S FINANCIAL LOSS.

Speaking with reference to a paragraph in a recent issue of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, on the proposed steps to be taken by the Chinese to memorialise the Federal Prime Minister to grant certain concessions under the Aliens Restriction Act, a prominent Chinese merchant states in an Australian contemporary that the Commonwealth is truly blind to its own interests in some of the restrictions imposed. He mentions one instance alone in which he estimates that the Commonwealth loses close upon a million sterling per annum. The local Chinese Empire Reform Association has received numerous inquiries from rich Chinese merchants as to the facilities and terms obtainable for the education of their sons, and in each and every case the association has been obliged to reply that the admission of Chinese into the Commonwealth was prohibited, absolutely. As a consequence thousands of these students have found their way to the United States, England, Germany, France, and Japan. The latter country alone has twenty 15,000 students, and as the cost per head for education and living is at least £1 per week, it means that Japan scoops in at least £800,000 a year from this source. This merchant claims that as Australia can offer even better educational facilities than Japan, we are losing a much larger sum each year than the amount named through the restrictions imposed. He says that an influx of Chinese could be easily prevented by granting such students a residential permit for the term of their studies only, at the conclusion of which they would return to China. If this was done the Chinese could not have no hope whatever of being admitted, nor would Chinese already domiciled in the Commonwealth like to see any loophole made whereby such a class could be admitted.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.
MR. RICHARD HANCOCK is authorised to sign the name of our Firm per Procuration.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [27]

Auctions.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSERS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have received instructions to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on

MONDAY, the 12th day of March, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their **SALES ROOMS**, in Ice House Street, in ONE LOT,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, registered in the Land Office as **INLAND LOT No. 576 and FARM LOT No. 65.**

These properties comprise No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD and a house now in course of erection known as "GLENSKIN." The total area of the above Lots is 103,450 square feet. The total Crown Rent is \$88.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned,
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [295]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A LOT OF
MILLINERY AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Comprising—
HATS TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, FLOWERS, CHIFFONS, SILKS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c.
AND
A quantity of **FANCY HAT COVERS, FRENCH SHOES** of very good quality, **WASH BLOUSES** of the very latest style with long Cuffs.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [330]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1906, at Noon, at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, the following,
Ex S.S. "OANFA,"
W.Y.T. Co., 1,752 Pieces ROUGH LUMBER;
AND
Ex S.S. "TELEMACHUS,"
W.Y.T. Co., 2,798 Pieces ROUGH LUMBER.
TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [335]

NOTICE.

THE SALE BY AUCTION of **ALMA BATU KAWAN AND PRYE ESTATES** stands postponed to a future date, of which due notice will be given.
KENNEDY & Co.,
A. A. ANTHONY & Co., Auctioneers.
Perang, 16th February, 1906. [276]

To Let.

TO LET.
No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Five-roomed House. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—
WONG KAM FUK,
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [332]

OFFICES TO LET.

OFFICES on the Second Floor of No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING, facing the Praya and the Queen's Statue, lately vacated by the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, to whom please apply for particulars.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1906. [336]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.
Floor Area 5,100 square feet each.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [147]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING on PRAYA EAST.
A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [72]

TO LET.

No. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1905. [74]

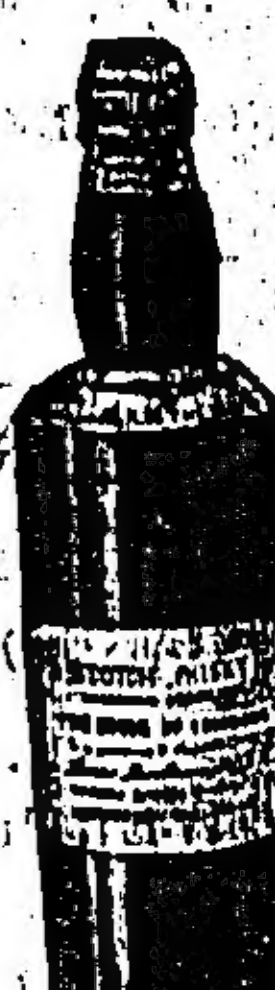
TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [73]

Intimations.



THE POPULAR SCOTCH
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
and
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the **LEADING CLUBS** and **HOTELS**, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [52]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.
PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.
Special Prices for Quantities.
Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [62]

THE WINE GROWERS

SUPPLY CO.



HARRETTO & Co.,
General Agents, Hongkong.

CLARETS.

St. George..... \$4.00 Per Dozen Quarts.
Cru-Wynbron..... 4.50 " "
Cotes..... 5.00 " "
Montferand..... 5.50 " "
Medoc..... 6.00 " "
St. Emilion..... 6.00 " "
St. Estephe..... 6.50 " "
St. Julien..... 7.50 " "
St. Estephe Superior..... 9.00 " "
Chateau Margaux..... 9.00 " "
Chateau Leoville..... 9.00 " "
Chateau Lafite..... 10.00 " "
Chateau Larose..... 10.50 " "

HARRETTO & Co.,
Agents,
Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [60]

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HYGIENOL

(REGISTERED).

A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT,
GERMICIDE
DEODORISER
CHEAP
HARMLESS
EFFECTIVE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1906.

GREGOR & CO.,

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SHERRIES

FROM

SANDEMAN, BUCK

& CO.,

XERES, SPAIN.

THE

OLDEST FAVOURITES

in the East.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

NOTICE
All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1906.

AMERICAN MAGNANIMITY.

The visit of the Chinese High Commissioners to the United States appears to have been productive of a manifestation of friendly relations which, we are told, America is desirous of perpetuating with China. Simultaneously with the arrival in the States of the Chinese Commissioners it is announced in the San Francisco Chronicle that Senator Piles of Washington State is contemplating the introduction of a bill in Congress appropriating the \$25,000,000 indemnity paid by China to the United States to cover the damages to American citizens and the Government through the Boxer rebellion to defray the cost of educating Chinese students in American colleges. The bill was prepared by the University of Washington and the co-operation of the educational institutions of Oregon and California to favour its passage has been solicited. Our contemporary urges that there is no reason why it should not be given. In fact, it is perhaps the best disposition that can be made of the money, for, at one stage of the negotiations for the settlement of the Boxer indemnity, the United States hesitated to accept any part of it. After siding, however, to cut down the sum total materially, the American Government agreed to accept payment in silver, a course which was immediately followed by Great Britain. That was certainly a friendly act which China should not forget, asserts the Chronicle. And now there is a strong sentiment abroad on the Pacific Coast, where the instance upon the enforcement of the exclusion laws is strongest, that the money so obtained shall be expended for the education of such students as China may send to America to be educated according to the ideas of Western civilization. As China is evincing a disposition to adopt, like Japan, these ideas, "she should certainly," adds the journal from which we quote, "appreciate the privilege of opening American colleges to her students for their education and be content with that, without seeking to break through the Act which excludes her coolies from our shores."

ALLEGED JAPANESE ESPIONAGE.

There is no need for the Commonwealth to distress itself with anxiety as to the mission of the two returning Japanese merchants who are alleged to have been discovered up north with plans of the Sydney defence works in their carpet bags, says the local Daily Telegraph. Even if they were taking away full details of our defence scheme it would not mean that anything was specially wrong with the peace of the world. Nor is it at all certain that if they got home with the information the Japanese Admiralty would be much wiser concerning the nature of our harbour fortifications than it is already. Every nation does as much spying as it safely can upon every other, and the chances are that Japan knows pretty well all there is to know about the vulnerability of our coastline, just as, unless the British Intelligence Service is much behind the time, England knows the weak and the strong points in the defence system of every other naval Power. There are ways and means of getting this kind of knowledge such as no precautions will ever completely frustrate, and no nation enjoys a monopoly of them. Neither is any nation much more scrupulous than any other in regard to their use. It would, therefore, never do for us to calculate upon the ignorance of any possible enemy concerning our defence works. Our duty is to assume that whoever he is he knows more than he ought to know, and act accordingly. However, the fortifications of our coast are not what an invader of Australia would trouble most about. There would be a prior question as long as the fleet was in being, and if the time came when that went under there would be an easier way of capturing Sydney than by forcing an entrance through the Heads. Of course, foreigners prowling round fortifications with note books and snapshot cameras receive little courtesy whenever they are caught, especially outside the British dominions, and if Japanese spies are discovered here they should be dealt with just as severely as Australian spies would be in Japan. But there is no reason to scare about such an episode, for even in the best regulated countries these things will occur.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. D. J. McKenzie has been appointed a plague inspector in the Sanitary Department.

THERE has been no case of plague during the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day.

TO-DAY is the 43rd anniversary of the marriage of H. M. King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

THE King's exequatur empowering Mr. H. M. Percz to be consul for Panama at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

LEAVE of absence to England, on private affairs, has been granted to Lieutenant L. C. Larmour, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 18th March to 12th October.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Honourable H. E. Pollock, K.C., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, *vice* the Honourable Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognize provisionally, pending the issue of an exequatur, Mr. Nikolaus Post to act as consul for Austria-Hungary at Hongkong.

THE following despatch, dated Washington, January 31st, appears in a San Francisco journal:—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Third secretary of Embassy, U. Grant Smith, Pennsylvania, to Great Britain. Consul-General, Amos H. Wilder, Wisconsin, at Hongkong, China.

THE tour of T. R. H. the Prince and the Princess of Wales is now reported officially to have been completed. It is regarded as having been most gratifying from a political point of view, and has been marked by continual demonstrations of affectionate loyalty from both Chiefs and Peoples. During the tour the Prince's intercourse with the Chief everywhere has produced the happiest impression.

AN accident occurred in the engine-room of the Electric Tramway Company, at Bowington Canal, this morning, with the result that a fitter, named Li Sing, in their employment, had to be removed in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital. The unfortunate man, before the accident, was up a ladder attending to some work, when, suddenly the ladder, which was placed too much on the perpendicular, fell over while Sing was at work. The fitter fell violently to the ground and broke his left leg.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that the United States Government, in despatching troops to the Philippines, wishes, in the event of a Chinese outbreak against foreigners in China, to avoid the necessity of having to ask Japan to guard American interests. The appeal, they consider, would imply the recognition of Japanese political and military predominance in Asia, which predominance the United States would unwillingly give.

MR. H. P. White, of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik and Company, proceeded against his four chair coolies at the Police Court this morning for disobeying an order. Complainant stated that during this week he had to speak to the defendants on four different occasions. Last night the coolies were supposed to be waiting for complainant at the Clock Tower, but on his arrival only one was there, and that coolie stated that the others would not come. His Worship fined the coolies \$5 each, and bound them over in the sum of \$25 each to be of good conduct for six months.

ON account of the unpopularity of Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuen, of Canton, it would appear that there is not a single provincial Government in the Empire that wishes to have his Excellency over it, while matters have now come to such a pass in Canton that it is only a question of months for his Excellency to vacate his present post. The Imperial Government, on the other hand, does not like to shelve him, and so as a last resort His Majesty, it is reported, will be asked shortly to create Tibet into a province and appoint Viceroy Tsen over that principality, with every prospect of success.—N. C. D. News.

FOLLOWING are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 28th February, 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks.

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	\$3,235,953	\$2,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	15,895,664	11,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	59,428	40,000
Total,	\$19,191,045	\$13,340,000

A PLAYGROUND for children is a feature of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's magnificent steamer *Empress of Ireland*, which was launched at Goyan by Mrs. Gracie, wife of the managing director of the Fairfield Company, on 27th Jan. The *Empress of Ireland* is in all essential details a sister ship of the *Empress of Britain*, launched by the same company last November. She is of 14,500 tons burden, is 550 ft. long, and has a speed of 20 knots. The "playground" is for the amusement of children in the third class only. A wide space on deck is set apart entirely for the youngsters. Trees are planted in pots, and there are heaps of sand, spades, and buckets, so that the youngsters can "pretend they are at the seaside" as well as being on the sea.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

RUTHERFORD-WAKEFIELD.

It is not often that S. John's Cathedral is the scene of two such brilliant weddings as those which have taken place during the week in the sacred edifice, the days selected for these functions having been, as one might say, the *alpha* and *omega* of the business week. To-day the Cathedral was once again a brilliant scene on the occasion of a very interesting semi-military function, when, at the hands of the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., at three o'clock, Mr. N. H. Rutherford, of Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Co., was united in the bonds of holy wedlock with Miss Margaret Dorothy Wakefield, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Wakefield, of the Madras Army, and of the Indian Staff Corps, and Mrs. Wakefield, at present on a visit to Hongkong.

The church, which had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion by the Verger, Mr. J. Vanstone, with the usual Oriental foliage plants and flowers, presented a very brilliant spectacle, when, at 2.30 p.m., the guests began to arrive and take their seats, the ladies' dresses being well set off by the brilliant military uniforms of the officers present.

The Band of the Royal West Kent, under the baton of Bandmaster T. McKelvey, was stationed in position, but when, at 3 p.m., the bride, escorted by her brother, Lieutenant Wakefield, who was later to give her away, arrived, they broke forth in the strains of the "Wedding March" from *Lohengrin*. The bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. W. R. Robertson as best man, had previously arrived and taken up his position at the channel steps to await the bride.

The bride was very handsomely gowned in a frock of ivory duchesse satin, trimmed with pleated chiffon, and garlands of orange blossoms and white heather, the long train bearing the same blossoms, which also, in a tiara, surmounted and held in place the long bridal veil of tulle, while she carried a semi-shower bouquet of chrysanthemums, stephanotis, and tube roses. She wore a very handsome pearl and ruby pendant, the gift of the groom. As bridesmaids she was attended by the little Misses Duffie and Mabel Dickson, Eileen Hastings, and Sylvia Ross who looked very sweet in white *crêpe de Chine* frocks trimmed with *gulfure*, with wreaths of pink roses of palest shade in place of hats, while they wore very pretty little pearl and gold brooches, each of different design, the gift of the groom, and carried baskets of flowers adorned with pink ribbons. Master Dickson, performed the duties of page, and looked very handsome in his MacDuff tartan kilt, and wearing a gold and pearl pin, the bridegroom's gift. The service was fully choral, the choir intoning the responses and the psalm, Mr. Denman Fuller presiding at the organ, and playing, during the signing of the register, Tannhauser's March, which, on the signal that the happy couple were leaving the vestry, ceased, and gave place to Mendelssohn's Wedding March. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to the Hongkong Hotel where a reception was held by Mrs. Wakefield, mother of the bride, and there the newly-wedded pair received the congratulations of their throng of friends, their health being drunk in bumpers. In all there were some 250 guests at the reception, and the wedding gifts were both numerous and costly, testifying to the popularity of the young couple. During the reception in the Hotel the Royal West Kent Band again played suitable airs, appropriate to the occasion, and tended greatly to enliven the proceedings.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford will spend a short honeymoon in Macao, after which they will return to Hongkong to join the *s.s. Nubia* on which vessel they are about to proceed for a holiday in England.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above-named Company was held at the registered offices of the Company, at noon to-day, when the resolutions set out below, which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the sixteenth day of February, 1906, were submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. H. W. Slade (in the chair), A. Haupt, E. Goetz, C. R. Leuzmann, (Directors); G. T. Veitch, W. J. Saunders, C. M. G. Burnie, A. B. Rouse, A. Ough, W. H. T. Davis, E. H. Ray, and Jas. Whittall, secretary.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman proposed that Resolution No. 1 be confirmed. Mr. G. T. Veitch, seconded.—Carried.

Resolutions: (1) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner:—

The following Article shall be substituted for Article 130, namely:—
"130. The Board, through its secretary, shall make yearly statements of the accounts of the Company from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, in each and every year, which shall be duly audited and presented to the shareholders at the next ordinary meeting of the Company to be held during 1906 and that, inasmuch as the accounts of the Company have already been audited and presented to the shareholders at the 30th April, 1905, no further or other statements of the accounts of the Company for the year 1905 shall be called for by, or presented to, the shareholders in respect of Article 130 as this day substituted."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. T. Davis, resolution No. 2 was confirmed.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen.

The meeting then terminated.

THE ADMIRAL'S COMPLAINT.

JUNKS AT MURRAY PIER.

At the instance of Inspector Smith, at the Police Court this morning, three junk men appeared on a charge of blocking Murray Pier, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The defendants pleaded guilty, and added that they did not know they were doing any harm. Inspector Smith informed the Court that this was a constant nuisance and that several complaints have been made by the naval people. The police had received several letters from the Admiral complaining of the blocking of the wharf. The Admiral's pinnace was delayed on many occasions, and as these junks are rather large it takes some time to clear the way.

Mr. Melbourne: But I see these men are employed by the naval authorities, Messrs. Punched, Lowther and Company.

Inspector Smith: Yes, your Worship. But they are not permitted to be alongside the wharf.

His Worship said that as this was their first visit to Court he would treat them very lightly, and imposed a fine of \$3 each and cautioned the defendants.

MR. LAI KWAI-PUI.

TEA PARTY AT HAPPY RETREAT.

Mr. Lai Kwai Pui, the gentleman who is taking so important a part in urging the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway, is expected to leave here shortly, rumour says, for Europe. He will, however, go to Fatsan first, and after settling some business matters there will commence his journey to foreign countries.

Whether the report that is being circulated at present is true, we are unable to state but it is said that Mr. Lai will, in all probability, go to England to arrange for the engagement of competent men for the construction of the railroad. On his way back, the report goes on to say, Mr. Lai will pass through Japan and inspect the working of railroads there.

This afternoon at Happy Retreat hundreds of Chinese, representatives of the Import and Export Firms of Californian, Australian and Chinese goods, the Pawnbrokers' Guild, Chinese in the employ of foreign firms, salt fish guild, druggists guild, piecegoods guild, house and land agents, and general retailers of foreign goods, gave a tea party in honour of Mr. Lai Kwai Pui and party. Speeches were made, and after several toasts had been pledged the proceedings were brought to a close.

FILIPINOS IN TROUBLE.

ABSENT FROM THE SHIP.

Capt. A. T. Brain, master of the *s.s. Oro*, proceeded against two Filipino deck hands at the Police Court this morning, for being absent from the vessel since the 8th instant, and also for disobeying his orders. The defendants denied the charge. The master of the *Oro* said that the first defendant signed on in this Colony on the 11th January, 1905, and the second man at Yokohama, on July 27th, 1905, both to serve until the termination of the articles, 29th December, 1906.

His Worship—Tell them they are in the habit of leaving ship without permission. I see they did the same at Kobe.

The first defendant, who acted as spokesman, said that they were badly fed on board, and that for six months' work he only received \$65. Other ships paid their men monthly. As regards going on shore without leave, defendant said that they had had the permission of the chief officer, who, when permission was asked, said—"You can go for good!" His Worship sentenced the defendants to three weeks' hard labour each.

THE SINGAPORE TREASURY MYSTERY.

WAS IT AN EARTHQUAKE?

It will be remembered, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 2nd inst., that a short time ago the Sikh sentry on duty at the Treasury vault heard a loud noise from the vault and believed some thief had effected an entrance. As the treasury officers were closed the corporal of the guard turned out his men and also obtained additional men from the Marine Police Station. The guard were then ordered to load their rifles and a cordon of men was placed round the whole building. Later in the night, however, another noise of something falling was heard from the vault and the Sikh corporal was almost driven frantic by the belief that burglars had effected an entrance to the strongroom, and he kept the guard with the additional men on the *qui vive* the whole night.

A report was made to the Treasurer the next morning and the strongroom opened and it was found that bags containing \$40,000 had slipped from a shelf on which they had been placed and were scattered over the floor of the vault. The whole vault was thoroughly examined but no trace of anything suspicious or anything that could have caused the bags to fall could be found and up to the present matter is a complete enigma.

One theory given for the fall is that a slight earthquake occurred and it is stated that the Hon. E. C. Hill has said that he imagined he felt an earthquake on the day the dollars fell. Another theory put forward is that the big gun firing from the forts caused a movement of the bags and that they gradually slipped and suddenly came down with a rum. The natives interested have the usual "hantu" theory, but the fact still remains that the cause for this curious occurrence has never been discovered.

As there is no seismograph, or instrument for registering shocks and concussions of earthquakes in Singapore, the earthquake theory cannot be authenticated. We are informed that the delicate clocks and instruments in Messrs. Motion & Co.'s godown were not affected.

GEO. FENWICK AND CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Geo. Fenwick and Co., Limited, was held at the Hongkong Hotel in the forenoon, to-day.

Mr. A. Rodger presided, and there were also present, Messrs. W. Farlane, J. Rodger, J. I. Andrew, J. McCordquale, A. Forbes and J. D. Kinnaird.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said—Gentlemen, with your permission we will adopt our usual practice and take the report and statement of accounts as read. Your directors regret that the year under review, so far as shipbuilding and engineering are concerned, has shown a slackness of business through nearly the whole of the time. Consequently when tendering for work, estimates had to be cut very fine to compete with the keen competition that existed, but I am glad to say we secured a fair share of what work was offered although we had to be content with a smaller profit than usual. Meanwhile we are using our utmost endeavours towards retrenchment in every department of the establishment without sacrificing efficiency. We had hoped for a briskness in trade setting in with the close of the Russian and Japanese war, but in this we have been disappointed. The launches, plant, machinery and buildings have been kept in a fairly good state of repair. The report and statement of accounts now placed before you state very clearly the Company's position, therefore it is needless for me to go into figures or details concerning them, and we trust the appropriation of profits as presented meets with your approval. Our reclamation at North Point is nearing completion. This property should be a good asset in the near future, as it is a magnificent site and a suitable one for many purposes. Owing to the abandonment of the Praya East reclamation scheme, accompanied by the depression in the land market and a general tightness of money in the Colony (temporary I hope), we think it advisable to continue carrying on our business, in the meantime, in our present premises at Wanchai and have petitioned the authorities for permission to do so, as the present time is very inopportune for selling land or calling up more capital and one of these two things we shall require to do shortly, if we proceed at once with the erection of the new works at North Point. This matter is having our careful attention and serious consideration. Mr. Winterburn, our present general manager who is leaving the Colony in May, has resigned his position after fourteen years' service throughout which time he has worked hard and done his best to promote the welfare of the Company. We all wish him, I am sure, every success in his new undertaking and hope he may be in a position to place some good orders with us before long. Mr. Andrew, who has been in the Company's service for nearly ten years and understands the routine of our business, having carried on Mr. Winterburn's duties during his absence on leave for ten months in 1901, has been appointed to succeed him. I do not think there is any further useful information I can give you, but before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, I shall be very pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions relating to them.

There were no questions and the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Kinnaird seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. J. Rodger moved the re-election of Mr. Farlane to the directorate.

Mr. McCordquale seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Andrew moved the re-election of Mr. Arnold as auditor, which, after being seconded by Mr. Forbes, was carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

THE NETHERLANDS TRADING CO.

It would seem that the latest addition to the list of banking institutions in the Colony has had a rather prosperous time over the fixity of the dollar in the Straits, if any reliance is to be placed in the following extract from the *Java Bode*:—

Handsome profits have been made, and heavy losses too. But the value of the dollar is now fixed, and exchange fluctuations are things of the past. It is said that the agency of the Netherlands Trading Society at Singapore did splendid business by buying up as many dollars as possible when the exchange stood low. It was a risky thing, but proved to be a success. Some speak of even a one and a half million guilders profit having been made, much to the irritation of the British Banks, which seem to be of opinion that the Trading Society should be above such speculations. This falls to mind the fable of the fox and the grapes.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Kunyang*) 12th inst.
German (*Princess Alice*) 13th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 13th inst.
German (*Prins Regent Luitpold*) 14th inst.
American (*China*) 17th inst.
Indian (*Lahang*) 22nd inst.

The *Silk* ex C. P. R. Co.'s *s.s. Empress of India* arrived at New York on 8th inst.
The *Java-China-Japan* Lijn *s.s. Tjilatjap* left Kuchinotzu via Amoy and Swatow for this port on 9th inst., and may be expected here on 22nd inst.

The *E. & A. s.s. Empress* sailed from Sydney on 9th inst., via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila, and may be expected here on 20th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *s.s. Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 9.30 a.m., on 9th inst., and left again at 4 p.m., same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at midnight, on 10th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *s.s. Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai at 11.30 p.m., on 9th inst., and leaves again at 8 p.m., Saturday, for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m., on 11th inst.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	19th March	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	20th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANCHISES"	24th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	28th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	4th April	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	11th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	14th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	14th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	21st "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	21st "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	28th "	

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	13th March	
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PELEUS"	20th "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	27th "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	10th April	
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"KINTUCK"	20th "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TEENKAI"	24th "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"BELLEROPHON"	8th May	
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HECTOR"	20th "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"CALCHAS"	22nd "	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KEEMUN"	21st March	
	"TEUCER"	18th April	
	"TYDEUS"	16th May	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS"	25th March	
	"NINGCHOW"	25th April	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	10th March	
MANILA	"TEAN"	13th "	
SHANGHAI	"JOHANG"	14th "	
NEUCHANG	"KWEITANG"	14th "	
MANILA, PORT DARWIN, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	26th "	
KOBE	"OHINGTU"	2nd April	

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 17th March, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 24th March, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

Steamship	(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)	About

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; and Class \$2; and Class \$1.50.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,
30 cents; Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Dinner and Bed are supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG Co.

Ho g kong, 2nd January, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,300 T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$3

Meals \$1.50

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

[18]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	TUESDAY, 13th March, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 14th March, 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA and ILOILO	"YUENSANG"	THURSDAY, 15th March, Noon.
S'GAPORE, S'RAVAYA & SAMARANG	"AMARANG"	THURSDAY, 15th March, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	TUESDAY, 20th March, 3 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	WEDNESDAY, March 14th, Noon.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	March 23rd.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	April 8th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	

The S.S. "Nicomedia" left Portland on the 13th ultimo, and is due here about 13th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.Taking Cargo at through rates to Tawau, Lahad
Datu, Labuan, Jolo, Zamboanga and Menado.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO"
Captain F. Semblit, ready to load on Monday,
the 12th instant, will leave on TUESDAY,
the 13th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1906.

[31]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong
and South American Ports.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"GLENFARC"
5,600 tons,
will be despatched for CALLAO (PERU) on
or about TUESDAY, April 10th, at Noon.For further information as to Freight and
Passage, apply toK. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

[19]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN"
Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant,
at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, ice, etc., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906.

[32]

Consignees.

S.S. "AUSTRALIAN."

GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE above-named steamer having arrived
at this port, Consignees are hereby re-
quested to pay an AVERAGE DEPOSIT of
10% and sign the customary Average Bond at
the office of the Underwriter before delivery
of Cargo can be obtained.GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1906.

[30]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"OCEANA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. "Marmora."
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and E. & P.
S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1906.

[4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MAZAGON"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and
E. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906.

[4]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARAGONIA"

FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.THE above steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of their
goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.S. SILVERSTONE,
Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906.

[16]

S.S. "TOKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London
ex S.S. "Medoa," from Havre ex S.S.
"Cordouan," and from Bordeaux ex S.S.
"Frederic Morel," in connection with above
Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treas-
ure and Valuables are being landed and
stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 3 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 12th March, or they will not be recog-
nised.All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 12th March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1906.

[11]

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE H. A. L. Steamship

Captain Brock, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Underwriter and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra haz-
ardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th March, 1906, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th March, 1906, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906.

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Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BAYERN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M.,
TO-DAY.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 20th instant, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at
2.30 P.M.All Claims must reach us before the 15th
instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1906.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c. &c. &c.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCKREASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKES.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE BY
PROFESSOR OMORI.THE RUMOURS OF A GREAT SHOCK IN THE
NEAR FUTURE.Professor Omori has contributed a very
interesting article to the *Yempo* apropos of the
rumours that a great earthquake is due in Japan
this year.There is no ground, he writes, as we learn
from a summary in the *Japan Times*, for the
rumours that this year, being the year of
"hinoe-uma" (fire horse), will see a great
earthquake. History establishes no connection
whatever between earthquakes and years of
"uma." None of the great earthquakes of the
Keicho, Genroku, Ansei and other eras occurred
in "uma" years. There was an interval of 79
years between 1703 and 1782, during which
time Japan had no severe earthquake. But on
an average a great earthquake occurred once
in every 28 years, so that a great earthquake in
the near future is not an improbable thing.
The great earthquake, however, will not
originate in the ground below Tokyo, but most
probably the vibration will originate in the
North-east and extend to Tokyo. The shock
will be comparable in severity with the great
earthquake of Mino and Owari. In time of
earthquake, hillside position suffer less
destruction than the low-lying parts of the city.
Tskiji rests on very soft subsoil and may fire
badly.Comparing day with night in frequency of
earthquakes, out of 101 recent earthquakes 40
occurred between 6 p.m. and midnight, and 28
between 6 a.m. and noon. So earthquakes
occur more frequently at night than in the
day-time.In Japan, the scientific observation of earth-
quakes dates from 1876, and the number of
observatories and report stations reached 1,600
at the end of 1901. According to the reports
furnished by these observatories and stations,
17,750 earthquakes occurred in Japan in the
course of 13 years from 1885 to 1897. The
number of earthquakes for 1886 was 472, the
smallest of all, those years; and that for 1894
was 2,729 and headed the list. The average
per year was 1,365. In Tokio alone 2,485
earthquakes occurred in the course of 26 years
from 1876 to 1901. The smallest number was
31 for the year 1880, and the largest was 225
for the year 1896. The yearly average was 56.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL EARTHQUAKES

The records of earthquakes in Japan show
that in the course of 1,483 years from 477 (the
fifth year after accession of Emperor Inkyo)
to 1808, there occurred 223 great earthquakes,
all of which made fissures in the earth, and
caused numerous casualties. The ancient re-
cords were very imperfect in relation to the
North-East and Hokkaido. The actual number
of earthquakes must have been many times
greater than the above figures. Under the
Tokugawa Shogunate, the feudal lords were
strictly ordered to furnish full reports in re-
lation to natural calamities and abnormal
occurrences, so that the records can be
considered comparatively perfect, except with
regard to Hokkaido and Tochocho. According
to these records, 108 great earthquakes occurred
in the course of 200 years, up to 1898, or
once in every two years and a half.Of great earthquakes, those felt in one pro-
vince alone are called "localised earthquakes"
and those felt in more than one province,
"general earthquakes." Of the 223 great earth-
quakes, above stated, 149 were localised and
74 general, the ratio being 2 to 1. Considering
the various provinces, localised earthquakes
mostly occurred in Osumi, Satsuma, Higo,
Hizen, Chikuzen, Tsushima, Iwami, Kaga,
Noto, Sado, Echigo, Shinano, Shimokaze,
Iwawato, Utsunomiya, Ishikari and Teshio.
With the exceptions of Shinano and Echigo,
all these provinces rarely experienced general
earthquakes. Hyuga, Bungo, Tosa, Kii and
Mino Provinces, and Kinki and Tokaido dis-
tricts were subjects to general earthquakes of
great extent.

THE AREA OF ORIGIN.

The area of origin of these earthquakes lies
in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, not far from
the shore of Japan and it extends almostparallel to the shore. In particular, Musashi
and Sagami provinces lie between this subma-
rine hotbed of earthquakes and the exten-
sive localised earthquake area of Shimokaze.
Moreover, these two provinces have their own
causes for localised earthquakes, so that they
head the list in the number of great earth-
quakes. Rikuzen, Rikuchu, Mutsu, Nemuro
and Kurohoro provinces are also subject to the
influence of submarine earthquakes. The
origin, however, does not extend further south
than Boshu Peninsula.The shape of Japan (excluding Formosa)
can be considered as an arc, with centre in the
Sea of Japan. This shape greatly affects the
distribution of earthquakes in this country.
The inside of the arc, viz. the provinces that
face the Sea of Japan, are frequently visited by
localised earthquakes, while the outer side of
the arc, facing the Pacific Ocean, is subject to
general earthquakes. The latter are often ac-
companied by tidal waves, which have more
destructive power than earthquakes. Mino,
Shimokaze, and Iwashiro in the central part of
Japan frequently are the seat of severe localised
earthquakes, but their neighbouring provinces,
Kodake and Iida are conspicuously free from
great earthquakes, as are also the provinces of
Chugoku.When a great earthquake occurs in the sea
it gives a powerful shock to the sea water, and
causes a tidal wave. The history of Japan
shows that there have been 23 tidal waves of
disastrous character on the Pacific coast, and 3
on the shores of the Sea of Japan. The number
of earthquakes that originated in the Pacific
Ocean was 47, so that the ratio of earthquakes
to tidal waves is two to one. There is generally
an interval of 30 minutes to one hour and a
half between the earthquake and the corre-
sponding tidal wave. A tidal wave is
nothing more than a wave with a very large
amplitude of oscillation. In the direction
of the Sea of Japan, Sado Island was visited by
tidal waves twice and Echigo once and beyond
there, no tidal wave is on record. The provinces
most frequently visited by tidal waves are
Izumi, Awa, Settsu, Totomi, Rikuchu, and
Mutsu. These provinces suffered six or seven
visits of tidal waves. All of the 23 tidal waves
of the Pacific coast and 3 of the Sea of Japan
above mentioned, were of the severest sort.
They destroyed buildings and human life in a
most terrible manner. Minor tidal waves are
not included in the above number.

THE TIDAL WAVE OF 1896.

A tremendous tidal wave visited Savaku
Provinces (Mutsu, Rikuchu, and Rikuzen) in
1896, on June 15. It was caused by an earth-
quake that occurred at 7:33 p.m. the same day
and the wave reached the shore at 8:19 p.m.
It was one of the largest waves that ever occurred
in Japan. The heights of the wave at Yoshi-
hama, Rikuzen, reached 80 feet. The wave
extended from Shirakami in the north to Ofi-
peninsula in the south, the distance being 250
miles. On that occasion 6,600 houses were
washed away, 517 destroyed, 771 damaged, the
total coming to 7,357. In addition, 2,477 build-
ings, including temples, schools, warehouses
etc. were washed away, 239 destroyed, and 297
damaged, the total coming to 10,370. In addi-
tion, 21,953 persons were killed and 4,308 in-
jured. As compared with the Nobi earth-
quake, the losses of houses were about one-
tenth as many, while the loss of life was three
times as heavy. The conclusion is that a tidal
wave is more dangerous than an earthquake.A great earthquake occurred in Tokio on
June 20, 1894, at 2:10 p.m. As the shock
occurred in the daytime and in summer, the
casualties were small and no fire broke out. The
shock was, however, the heaviest one that has
occurred in Tokio, since the great earthquake
of 1855. In the city, 24 persons were killed,
33 seriously wounded, and 116 persons slightly.

NOBI EARTHQUAKE.

On October 28, 1891, at 6:37 a.m. the pro-
vinces of Mino and Owari were the scene of a
holocaust. The shock was felt almost all over
Japan, except north of Sendai. The area of
the vibration covered two-thirds the whole of
Japan, extending about 10,000 square miles.
The vibration extended to a distance of 321
miles from its centre to that the area of vibra-
tion, on land and sea, must have been about
337,500 square miles or twice the whole area of
Japan. The area of the heaviest shock extended
from Nobi plain to Fukuoka. In those dis-
tricts, there occurred mountain-slides, and sub-
mersions, upheavals and fissures of the earth;
muddy water spouted from unexpected places,
no house or bridge remained intact, and losses
of life or limb were numberless. The area of
the heaviest shock was about 18,000 square
miles, extending over Mino, Owari, Fushimi,
Kaga, Omi, and Ise. The severity of the
shock was about the same as that of the great
earthquake of Tokio in 1855, and even
severer at such places as Nanyu. There were
towns and villages in Mino and Owari
where not a single house remained standing
through the shock. In certain villages, all the
houses were burnt. In Western Mino, the
fatalities reached from 4.7 to 5.5 per cent. of
the total village populations. The total casual-
ties in those provinces were 24,448, including
7,273 killed and 17,175 wounded. The number
of dwelling houses destroyed was over 80,000,
so that the ratio of houses destroyed to persons
killed was 11 to 1, and that to the wounded
was 4 or 5 to 1. The smallness of the casual-
ties, as compared with the number of houses
destroyed, is due to the slightness of Japanese
architecture. Should a similar earthquake
occur in Europe or America, the casualties
would be much greater. Besides the dwelling
houses there were destroyed many other build-
ings. In all, 142,177 buildings were destroyed,
and 39,324 damaged, the total coming to
222,501. Estimating those of one building at
an average of 200 yen, the total comes to 44
million yen. Taken together with the loss
sustained by the railways, farms, etc., the
grand total is about 65 million yen.The most of these casualties did not occur
as the direct results of earthquakes, but were
mainly due to panic on the part of the people.
Some jumped from upper storeys, while others
sought refuge in wrong places.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Iachia, Ital. s.s., 2,784, C. Andrea, 9th Mar.,
Bombay and Singapore 17th Feb., Gen.-
C. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 3,028, C. Wallf, 9th Mar.,
Kohlschlag 27th Feb., Rice, M. & Co.
Bengale, Br. s.s., 3,003, Bee, 4th Mar.,
Singapore and Singapore 1st Mar., Gen.-
C. & Co.
Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,173, Falter, 10th Mar.,
Canton 9th Mar., Gen.-J. M. & Co.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, W. O. Jones, 10th
Mar., Canton 9th Mar., Gen.-B. & S.
Prins Waldemar, Ger. s.s., 3,227, C. Woltemas,
10th Mar., Sydney 17th Feb., Gen.-M. &
C. & Co.
Sima, Fr. s.s., 1,800, Seita, 10th Mar., Dun-
kirk via Palawan 26th Feb., Ballast.-M. &
C. & Co.
Beauluch, Br. s.s., 2,000, A. L. Reid, 10th
Mar., Singapore 2nd Mar., Gen.-C. & L.
& Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Macao, for Moji.
Loongang, for Manila.
Brunkhill, for Rangoon.
Dajin Maru, for Saigon.
America Maru, for Shanghai.
Kluang, for Shanghai.
Dr. Hans Jurg Kier, for Tsingtau.
Bengale, for Nagasaki.
Sima, for Shanghai.
Shahjehan, for Saigon.
Lungshan, for Macao.

Departures.

Mar. 10.
Dongola, for Europe.
Occani, for Shanghai.
America Maru, for San Francisco.
Shahjehan, for Saigon.
Hunan, for Tientsin.
Kruisberg, for Hilo.
Seminole, for Kobe.
Dr. Hans Jurg Kier, for Vladivostok.
Loongang, for Manila.
Macao, for Japan.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Dongola*, from Shanghai for Hongkong
-Capt. and Mrs. Schellhouse and child, Messrs.
H. K. Hemans, J. R. Mikkens, Capt. Wale-
field, Messrs. H. S. Rosenthal, N. Romolo, M.
F. Manuella, C. G. Amato, N. Lugenia, Mr.
and Mrs. Missin, Miss Gubbay, Messrs. W.
Eason and H. Leeman. For Singapore-Mr.
A. Morrison. For Colombo-Mr. E. Norbury.
For Brindisi-Mr. F. Christi. For Marseilles
-Mr. S. Lamb. For London-Capt. R. Smith,
Engr.-Comdr. Cotton, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. C.
Smith, Mrs. Watson and child, Messrs. G.
Ailshorn, A. O'N. Gouling. From Yokohama
for Bombay-Mr. H. E. Stanton. For London
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Norbury, Mr. N. J. Verschoye, and Mr. and
Mrs. H. Hayward.Per *Prins Waldemar*, for Hongkong from
Sydney-Messrs. O. D. Bax, C. L. Bax, E. E.
Russell, J. E. Russell, Hugo Dahms, Mrs.
Briggs, Miss Cullin, Messrs. Carl Kohne,
Reitz, F. Glahn and M. F. Bennett. From
Simpsonhafen-Prof. Dr. and Mrs. Schaunin-
land, and Mr. Clausen. From Friedrichs-
Wilhelmshafen-Messrs. G. Sigwanz and Fr.
Rathge.

Passengers departed.

Per *Loongang*, for Manila-Missess Waive
V. Waive, Rev. Amelio Jomda, Francisco
Gienet, Major C. C. Waive, Mr. Juan Rivera,
Miss Antonia Abotia, Mrs. G. C. Waive, Mr.
Paulino Abotia, Mrs. Emilia Abotia, Messrs.
Howard Hino, Paul Becker, Capt. Stable-
ford, Mr. H. S. Rosenthal, Mr. Victoria
Nieves, Messrs. Fun-Wing, Fung Chung
Liong, Sea Yung and Chan Man Yuk.
Per *Zakro*, for Manila-Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
O'Hare, Mr. B. T. Johnston, Messrs. Wong
Seng, U. Gloc, A. R. W. Henderson, Wong
Song, W. H. Dadds, F. R. Hill, H. D. King,
Mr. and Mrs. Lant and 2 children, Messrs. H.
Barnard, A. J. Robertson, J. R. Klopfer,
Hague, F. Moss, F. H. Cooke, A. R. Cosgrove,
E. T. Quay, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway, Dr. H.
S. Laurence, Messrs. Yeung Yung Kwong, J. R.
Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. Kunzle, Messrs. C.
Lunhan, Yow Lin, Lee Su Cheong, Lee King
San, Wong On, Cheong Mai, Cheong Lip,
Chan Yick, On Yung, Lee Liang, Ti Tin Sock,
Knight, Slooan and J. J. Banniger.

Shipping Report.

Str. *Beneluch* from Singapore-Strong N.E.
wind.
Str. *Prins Waldemar* from Sydney-Had
fine weather on the trip from there up to 15° N.
Lat, where a strong N.E. monsoon, with heavy
rain squalls, and a high tumultuous sea set in.

Vessels in Port.

Alghan Prince, Br. s.s., 4,922, Campbell, 2nd
Mar., New York via Ports 6th Jan., Gen.-
A. K. & Co.
Alexander, Am. s.s., 2,100, Gore, 1st Mar.,
Manila 15th Feb., Coals.-Order.
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 821, N. T. Bolter, 8th Mar.,
Saigon 1st Mar., Rice and Flour.-J. &
Co.
Aragonia, Ger. s.s., 2,24, J. Ernst, 8th Mar.,
Portland, 3rd Feb. and Moji 3rd Mar.,
Gen.-C. & S. Co.
Dorcas, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Semblit, 27th Feb.,
Sundakan 22nd Feb., Timber and Gen.
-M. & Co.
Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Ball, 5th Mar.,
Saigon 28th Feb., Gen. and Flour.-Man
Fat.
Dajin Maru, Jap. s.s., 902, H. Ohta, 7th
Mar., Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 6th
Mar., Gen.-P. S. K.
Fallodon Hall, Br. s.s., 2,200, F. Wickham, 8th
Mar., Cardiff 13th Jan., Patent Fuel-
Admiralty.
General Pel, Dut. s.s., 300, P. Poulsen, 5th
Mar., Munlo via Pakhoi and Hoibow
4th Mar., Wood and Coal.-J. C. J. I.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, P. Meclies, 8th Mar.,
Manila 4th Mar., Ballast.-A. R. M.
Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,206, W. McIntosh, 8th
Mar., Saigon 1st Mar., Rice.-B. & S.
Hercules, Nor. s.s., 1,914, Bjerk, 8th Mar.,
Sourabaya 26th Feb., Sugar.-J. T. & Co.
Iris, Am. transport, 2,200, Whitton, 27th Feb.,
Manila 22nd Feb., Coal.-Government.
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 6th
Mar., Calcutta 17th Feb., Penang and
Singapore 28th Feb., Gen.-D. S. & Co., Ld.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 17th
Feb., Sandakan 10th Feb., Timber and
Gen.-J. M. & Co.
Mercedes, Br. transport, 2,900, J. C. McGregor,
6th Feb., from Palo Condoro Island.
Minnesota, Am. s.s., 2,078, J. H. Rinder, 6th
Mar., Seattle via Port Townsend and
Washington 1st Feb., via Yokohama 22nd,
Kobe 27th, Nagasaki 1st Mar., and Shang-
hai 4th, Gen.-N. Y. K.
Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, W. P. S. Porter, 9th
Mar., San Francisco 6th Feb., Honolulu
13th, Kobe 28th, Nagasaki 2nd Mar., and
Shanghai 6th, Mails and Gen.-P. M. S. S.
Co.
Monika, Br. s.s., 1,737, F. W. Batten, 6th
Mar., Saigon 1st Mar., Rice.-D. & Co.,
Ld.Oro, Br. s.s., 2,146, A. T. Brain, 8th Mar.,
Moji 2nd Mar., Coal.-D. & Co., Ld.
Peik, Nor. s.s., 715, J. Loutyten, 8th Mar.,
Moji 2nd Mar., Coal.-N. Y. K.
Rein, Nor. s.s., 728, N. C. Matheson, 4th Mar.,
Saigon 25th Feb., Gen.-Order.
Signal, Ger. s.s., 600, C. Hans, 5th Mar.,
Haiphong and Mar. Gen.-J. & Co.
Tungshing, Ger. s.s., 600, Bethmann, 24th Feb.,
Vladivostok 16th Feb., Ballast.-C. & Co.
Titania, Ger. s.s., 1,000, Schvake, 1st Mar.,
Labuan 22nd Feb., Ballast.-Order.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 796, A. Hansen, 6th Mar.,
Canton 8th Mar., Gen.-Order.
Waihow, Br. s.s., 1,265, W. Brown, 2nd Mar.,
Singapore 21st Feb., Gen.-Chinese.
Wongkok, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Schmidt, 8th
Mar., Bangkok 27th Mar., Rice.-B. & S.
Woolwich, Br. s.s., 1,149, A. Stoker, 27th Feb.,
Yokohama 18th Feb., Ballast.-D. &
Co., Ld.

SAILING VESSELS.

Albert Rickmers, Ger. ship, 1,883, Hulesbusch,
19th Feb., New York 6th Sept. 1905,
Kerosene.-S. O. Co.
Maha, Ind. ship, 2,000, via Pakhoi and
Hoibow 19th Mar., Sugar.-J. C. J. I.
Otra, Nor. ship, 1,199, E. Rafines, 24th Dec.,
Fremantle 18th Oct., Sandalwood.-S. &
Co.
Rose, Br. ship, 824, Wright, 10th Nov., West
Australia 14th Aug., Sandalwood.-S. &
Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Kumsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Mar. 12
Emp. of China	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	Mar. 13
Princess Alice	Shanghai	M. & Co.	Mar. 13
Nicomedia	Japan	P. & A. Co.	Mar. 13
Nico Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Mar. 13
P. R. Luitpold	Singapore	M. & Co.	Mar. 14
Merionethshire	Singapore	T. & Co.	Mar. 15
China	Japan	P. M. Co.	Mar. 17
Laing	Japan	J. M. & Co.	Mar. 22
Kohlnott	C. L. Mar.	22	
Athenian	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Mar. 27
Empire	Australia	G. L. & Co.	Mar. 30

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	U.S.S. Barry	Kowloon Dock.
Haimon	"	"
U.S.S. Callao	"	"
Hanoi	"	"
Fathma	"	"
U.S.A. T. Seward	"	"
Lungshan	"	"
Woolwich	"	"
Jeafeld	"	"
Hochberg	"	"
Signal	"	"
Dagay	"	"
Borneo	"	"

SHANGHAI.

Toonan	Tunkadoo	Feb. 15.
Yangkiang	New	20.
Chingping	Tunkadoo	20.
Cellis	International	Mar. 2.
Hainkong	New	2.
Nord	Comopolitan	2.

Ships Passed The Canal.

13th February-Keddes, Palawan, Sane
Lumbia, Silverloun, Traue, 16th February
-Idematus, Mochow, Polynesien, Ulysses.
20th February-Ajix, Benlawers, Pak Ling,
Palmer, Panna, Segovia, Vind-bona, Prins
Regent, Luitpold, Althol, Couillard, Riverdon
21st February-Albena, Ambria, Armand
22nd February-Rose, Philipson, Tysen
23rd February-Glen, Loukhill, 27th Febru-
ary-Banlandia, Idematus, 1st March-
Palawan, 2nd March-Nubla, 6th March-
Fak Ling, 8th March-Palma, 9th March-
Ajix, Glenturret, Roon, Indranl.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for-
Salina Cruz (Mexico)-Per *Woolwich*, 12th
Mar., 11 A.M.
Manila-Per *Amigo*, 12th Mar., 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay-Per *Iachia*,
12th Mar., NOON.
Macao-Per *Tungshing*, 12th Mar., 1:15 P.M.
Kobe-Per *Salda*, 12th Mar., 5 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai-Per *Tungshing*, 12th
Mar., 5 P.M.
Haiphong-Per *Triumph*, 12th Mar., 5 P.M.
Swatow-Per *Haimon*, 13th Mar., 9 A.M.
Kudat and Sandakan-Per *Borneo*, 13th
Mar., 8 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe-Per *Prins Waldemar*,
13th Mar., 9 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta-Per
Lightning, 13th Mar., 3 P.M.
Manila-Per *Ton*, 13th Mar., 3 P.M.
Shanghai-Per *Iachia*, 13th Mar., 3 P.M.
Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.-Per
Aragonia, 14th Mar., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Taitcorin-Per
Prinsess Alice, 14th Mar., 11 A.M.
Newchwang-Per *Kwiyang*, 14th Mar.,
3 P.M.
Shanghai-Per *Kwiyang*, 14th Mar., 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama-Per
Typhoon, 14th Mar., 4 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and
Seattle, Wash.-Per *Minneapolis*, 15th Mar.,
11 A.M.
Amoy, Manila and Hilo-Per *Yuanang*,
15th Mar., 11 A.M.
Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang-Per
Amara, 15th Mar., 3 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns,
Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launce-
ston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and
Perth-Per *Willa Mary*, 16th Mar., 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Hon-
olulu and San Francisco-Per *Mongolia*, 17th
Mar., 11 A.M.
Manila-Per *Rubi*, 17th Mar., 11 A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Taitcorin-Per
Oceanic, 20th Mar., 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta-Per *Kum-
sang*, 20th Mar., 2 P.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Taitcorin-Per
Dilla, 24th Mar., 11 A.M.
Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island,
Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand,
Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth-Per *Chang-
sha*, 26th Mar., 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.-Per *Empress of
China*, 28th Mar., 11 A.M.
Manila, Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bris-
bane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zea-
land, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth-Per
Australian, 31st Mar., 11 A.M.Kobe-Per *Chinglu*, 2nd April, 3 P.M.
Manila, Simpsonhafen, Fr. Wilhelmshafen
Herterhoehe, Matupi, Samarai, Brisbane,
Sydney and Melbourne-Per *Prins Waldemar*,
3rd April, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Taitcorin-Per
Tonkin, 3rd April, 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.-Per *Athenian*,
14th April, 11 A.M.
Europe, &c. India, via Taitcorin-Per
Armand Beke, 17th April, 11 A.M.The following may now be obtained at the
General Post Office counter:-
Postal Guides, each 20 cts.
Parcel Post Tariff, each 20 cts.From and after the 1st January, 1906, the
rate for Postcards from Australia to Hongkong
and British Postal Agencies in China is one
penny instead of one penny and half penny.Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow
and Macao will be closed on week days at 7:30
every morning. On Sundays the mail for
Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for
Canton at 9 a.m.Mails for Nantao, Sanbue, Kongsong,
Kumchuk, Samshui, Wuchow and Canton
every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mail
will be closed at 9 a.m.No mail will be closed for Canton on Sat-
urday evening.

TOMORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.
Queen's Road, West.
Second Sunday in Lent.
Holy Communion 7:30 a.m.Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Let; Te
Deum, Cooke, etc.; Benedictus, Troutbeck;
Hymns, 113, 118, 345, 274.
Evening Prayer, 6:30 p.m., Magnificat,
Snart; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 92,
125, 268 and 295.The Church launches *Daylight* will call on
ships carrying white crews to bring friends
ashore to the services between 9:15 and 10:30
a.m., and between 5:15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon
Police Pier, 10:30 and 6 p.m.): returning after-
wards. The Answering Penitent is the Call
flag. All the sittings are free and unappropri-
ated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10:45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral-Mass at 6 a.m.,
7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9:30 a.m. Benediction,
5:30 p.m.German Bethesda Chapel, West Point-Morn-
ing Service, 11 a.m.St. Francis' Church, Wanchai-Mass (Chin.),
6 a.m., (Port.), 7:30 a.m. Benediction,
5 p.m.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LON-
DON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "OCEANEN."

Captain Courret, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 20th
March, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. TONKIN..... 3rd April.
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC..... 17th April.
S.S. ARNEST SIMONS..... 1st May.
S.S. POLYNESIE..... 15th May.
S.S. CALEDONIE..... 29th May.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"
Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 24th
March, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports in connection with
the Company's S.S. *Mooltan*, 5,620 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*,
due in London on the 5th May, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY * * *	Per Case.	\$22.50
* * *		20.00
* * *		16.75
WHISKY, PAIL MALL		20.00
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND		12.50
C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND		10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS		20.00
DOURO		13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO		20.00
LA TORRE		16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.		40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

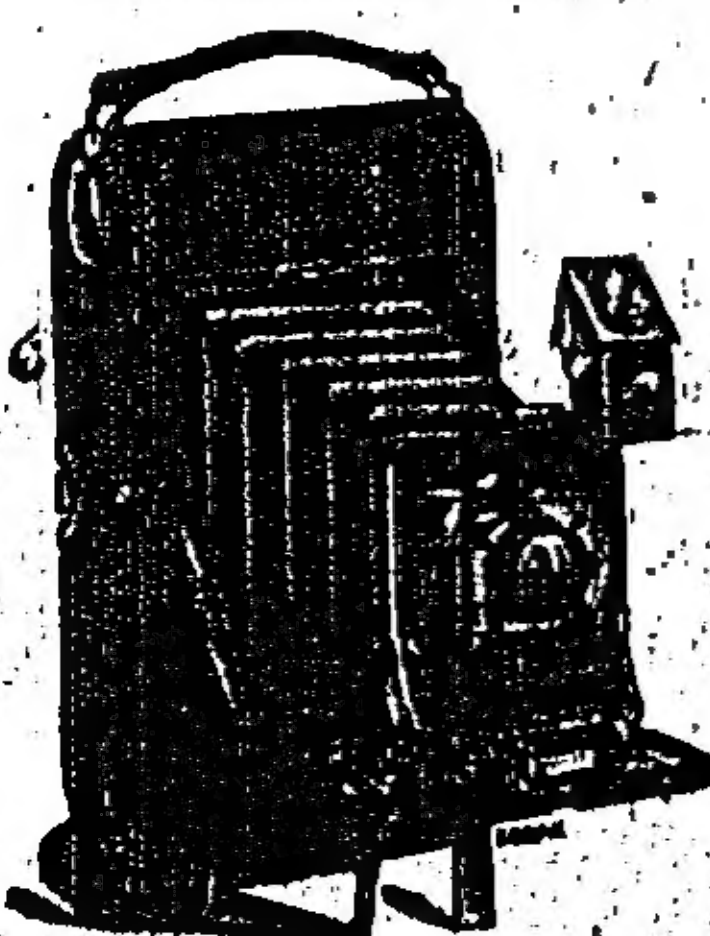
FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.



EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,599,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/0/916 } = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 %	\$860 London £50 \$38 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$345
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$169,215 \$202,455 \$296,955	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1905	5 %	\$96
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 92 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$331,453 \$1,043,939 \$1,152,364	\$2,339,112	\$40 for 1904	3 %	800
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,890	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$180
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,610	\$344,018	\$6 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$83 ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,000 \$22,000 \$1,222,000	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	2 1/2 %	\$300 ex div.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,941	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20 1/2 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$241,150	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$120,000 \$1,120,000	\$21,080	\$1 for second half-year 1905	8 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$200,000 Tls. 50 Tls. 50	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$95 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 45,000	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 60 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,144	£107,815	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$24,257	\$929	{ \$1.80 } { \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 5 1/2 % } { 4 % }	{ \$32 } { \$23 }
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$400,000 \$21,075	\$21,331	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$147 1/2 buyers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$130,153 Tls. 98,000	Tls. 13,914	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 36
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 195,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,914	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 36
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 \$150,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 %	\$210
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897		\$35
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04		Tls. 70 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$80,000 £26,011	£13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)		Tls. 9.90 sales
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905		G. \$16
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$3 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fairbank (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 117 sales
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 (on old capital) for 1904		\$23 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$58,473 \$10,000 \$300,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$106
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$49,500	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$154
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$38,000 Tls. 48,210	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 215 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year		Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516 Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 %	\$32 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 %	Tls. 130 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$7 1/2	\$1,502	None		\$7 1/2 sales
Do. (New Issue)	74,000	\$15	\$15	\$7 1/2	\$1,502	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$7 1/2 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$24,071	1619	\$5 for second half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$135 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$67,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$115 sellers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 24,986	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1	14 %	Tls. 17 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$208,386	\$4,697	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$11 1/2 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	7 %	\$35
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 909,591 } { Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 474	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 42 1/2
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 71,588	Tls. 385	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$721	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	13 %	Tls. 62 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 %	\$16 1/2 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 60 buyers
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,765	Tls. 8 for 1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 64 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,416	Tls. 35,985	Tls. 25 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 260 ex div.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$93
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$314	\$770	1 1/2 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$30
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904		\$10 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905		Tls. 87 1/2 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None		\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$25,000 \$410,000 \$500,000	\$2,804	\$1.20 for year ending 30.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$180,000	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	none	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for year 1905/6	10 %	\$25 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	{ \$1.00 } { 50 cents } for year ending 31.1.1905	{ 6 % }	{ \$16 }
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$2,706	\$5 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 %	\$145 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$12,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$235 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	10 %	\$110 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	10 %	\$10 sellers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Interim of \$5 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Mantchappi tot Mijia, Bosch-en Landbouwen- plooiat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 528,210 } { Tls. 19,465 }	Tls. 35,849	4th interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.12.05 making in all Tls. 2 1/2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 227 1/2 sales
Mondon (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 17,518	None		Tls. 25
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 53,619	None		\$52 buyers
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$16,455	None		\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making	6 1/2 %	Tls. 125 ex div.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 8 1/2 1905	9 %	Tls. 67 1/2 sales
Shanghai Paper and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 37,000 } { Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 2,753	Tls. 6 for 1904	9 %	Tls. 154 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 } { Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,297	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 60 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 } { 7,200 }	{ £20 } { £20 }	{ £20 } { £20 }	Tls. 170,000	Dr. Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905		Tls. 600 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$5,068	First year		Tls. 170 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,134	None		\$20
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 15,995	\$700	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8 1/2 %	\$60 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	{ 80 cents } { 19.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	11 1/2 %	\$9
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$200,000	\$6,096	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Final of 50 cents making \$1.25 for year 1904/5	10 1/2 %	\$16 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Final of 50 cents making \$1.25 for year 1904/5	10 1/2 %	\$16 buyers